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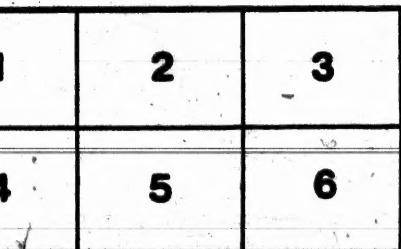
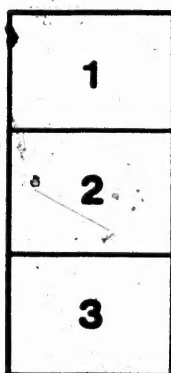
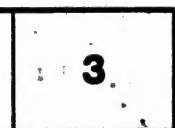
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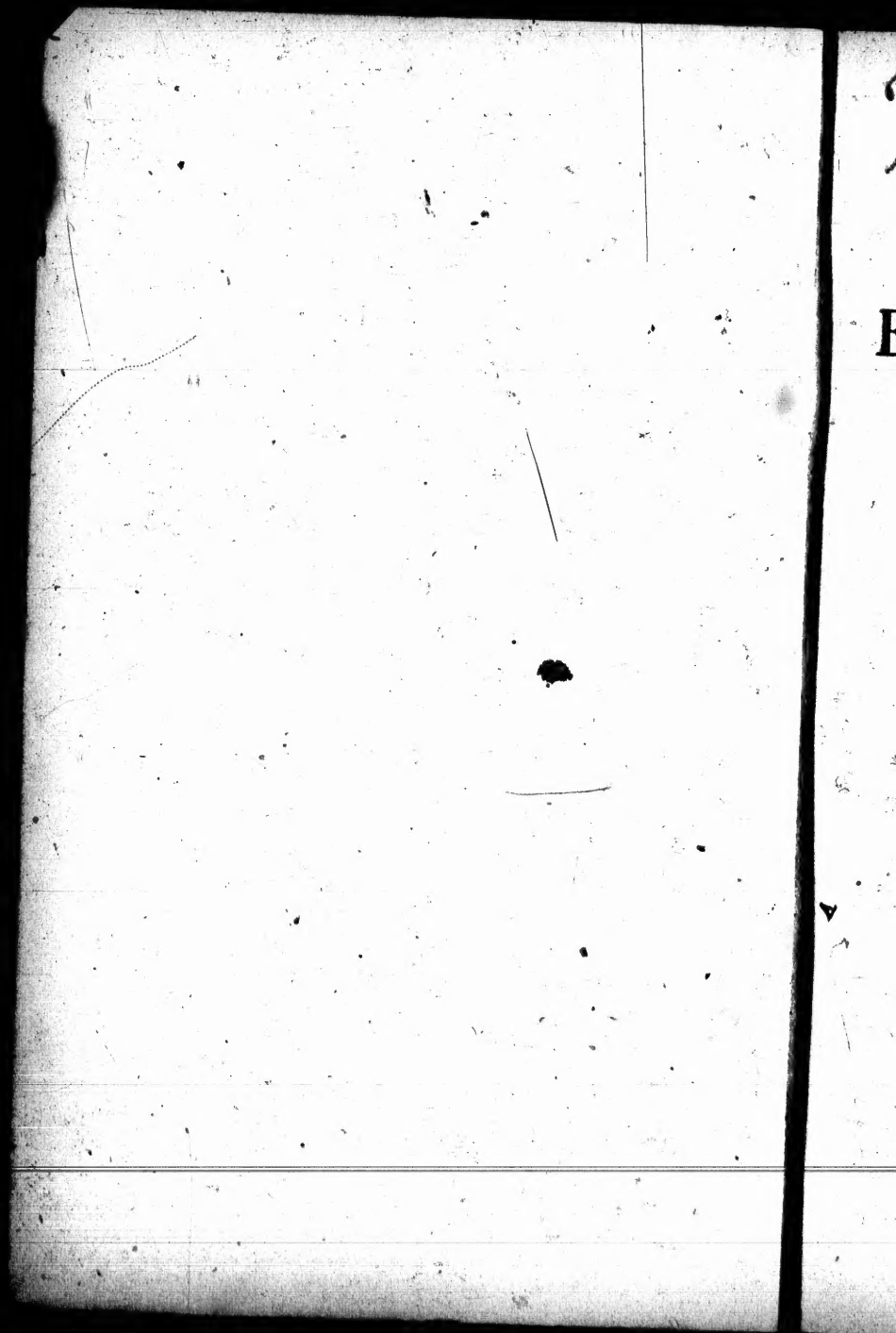


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THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

COMPRISING

THE SUBSTANCE OF ALL THE MOST APPROVED
ENGLISH GRAMMARS EXTANT, BRIEFLY
DEFINED, AND NEATLY ARRANGED :

WITH COPIOUS

EXERCISES IN PARSING AND SYNTAX.

BY WILLIAM LENNIE.

MONTREAL :
DAWSON BROTHERS.





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PREFACE.

IT is probable that the original design and principal motive of every teacher, in publishing a school-book, is the improvement of his own pupils. Such, at least, is the immediate object of the present compilation; which, for brevity of expression, neatness of arrangement, and comprehensiveness of plan, is, perhaps, superior to any book of the kind. My chief end has been to explain the general principles of grammar as clearly and intelligibly as possible. In the definitions, therefore, eagerness and perspicuity have been sometimes preferred to logical exactness."

Orthography is mentioned rather for the sake of order than from a conviction of its utility; for, in my opinion, to occupy thirty or forty pages of a *grammar* in defining the *sounds* of the alphabet, is quite preposterous.

On Etymology, I have left much to be remarked by the teacher, in the time of teaching. My reason for doing this is, that children, when by themselves, labour more to have the words of their book imprinted on their memories, than to have the meaning fixed in their minds; but, on the contrary, when the teacher addresses them *viva voce*, they naturally strive rather to comprehend his meaning, than to remember his exact expressions. In pursuance of this idea, the first part of this little volume has been thrown into a more resembling heads of lectures on grammar, than a complete exposition of the subject. That the teacher, however, may not be always under the necessity of having recourse to his memory to supply the deficiencies, the most remarkable observations have been subjoined at the bottom of the page, to which the pupils themselves may occasionally be referred.

The desire of being concise has frequently induced me to use very elliptical expressions; but I trust they are all sufficiently perspicuous. I may also add, that many additional and critical remarks, which might have, with propriety, been inserted in the Grammar, have been inserted rather in the Key; for I have studiously withheld every thing from the Grammar, that could be spared, to keep it low-priced for the general good.

The Questions on Etymology, at the 172nd page, will speak for themselves: they unite the advantages of both the usual methods, viz. that of plain narration, and that of question and answer, without the inconvenience of either.

Syntax is commonly divided into two parts, Concord and Government; and the rules respecting the former, grammarians in general have placed before those which relate to the latter. I have not, however, attended to this division, because I deem it of little importance; but have placed those rules first which are either more easily understood or which more frequently occur. In arranging a number of rules, it is difficult to please.

every reader. I have frequently been unable to satisfy myself; and therefore, cannot expect that the arrangement which I have at last adopted will give universal satisfaction. Whatever order be preferred, the one rule must necessarily precede the other; and since they are all to be learned, it signifies but little whether the rules of concord precede those of government, or whether they be mixed, provided no anticipations be made which may embarrass the learner.

For Exercises on Syntax, I have not only selected the shortest sentences I could find, but printed the lines closely together, with the rules at the bottom on a small type, and by these means have generally compressed as many faulty expressions into a single page, as some of my predecessors have done into two pages of a larger size. Hence, though this book seems to contain but few exercises on bad grammar, it really contains so many, that a separate volume of exercises is quite unnecessary.

Whatever defects were found in the former edition, in the time of teaching, have been carefully supplied.

On Etymology, Syntax, Punctuation, and Prosody, there is scarcely a rule or observation in the largest grammar in print that is not to be found in this; besides, the rules and definitions, in general, are so very short and pointed, that compared with those in some other grammars, they may be said to be hit off rather than made. Every page is independent, and though quite full, not crowded, but wears an air of neatness and ease invitingly sweet,—a circumstance not unimportant. But, notwithstanding these properties, and others that might be mentioned, I am far from being so vain as to suppose this compilation is altogether free from inaccuracies or defects; much less do I presume that it will obtain the approbation of every one who may choose to peruse it; for, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, "He that has much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and no good sometimes by mistake."

Those pupils that are capable of writing, should be requested to write the plural of nouns, &c. either at home or at school. The Exercises on Syntax, should be written, in their corrected state, with a stroke drawn under the word corrected.

K. means Key; the figures refer to the No. of the Key, not the page.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English Language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, **ORTHOGRAPHY**, **ETYMOLOGY**, **SYNTAX**, and **PROSODY**.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of *Letters*, and the just method of spelling *Words*.

A **LETTER** is the least part of a word.

There are *twenty-six* letters in English.

Letters are either **Vowels** or **Consonants**.

A **Vowel** is a letter, the name of which makes a *full open* sound.—The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u, w, y*.—The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*.

A **Consonant** is a letter that has a sound *less distinct* than that of a vowel; as, *l, m, p*.

A **Diphthong** is the union of two vowels; as, *ou* in *out*.

A **proper Diphthong** is one in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oy* in *boy*.

An **improper Diphthong** is one in which only *one* of the two vowels is sounded; as, *o* in *boat*.

A **Triphthong** is the union of three vowels; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

A **Syllable** is a part of a word, or as much as can be sounded at once, as, *far* in *far-mer*.

A **Monosyllable** is a word of *one* syllable; as, *fox*.

A **Dissyllable** is a word of *two* syllables; as, *Pe-ter*.

A **Trissyllable** is a word of *three* syllables; as, *but-ter-fly*.

A **Polysyllable** is a word of *many* syllables.

Why should *judgement*, *abridgement*, &c. be spelled without *o*? How can *g* be soft like *j*, without it? See Walker's Dic. under *judgement*.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of Words, their various modifications and their derivation.

THERE are nine parts of Speech:—Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

Of the ARTICLES.

An *Article* is a word put before a noun, to show the extent of its meaning; as, a man.

There are two articles, *a* or *an* and *the*. *A* is used before a consonant.*—*An* is used before a vowel, or silent *h*; as, *an* age, *an* hour.

Of NOUNS.

A *Noun* is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *John*, *London*, *book*.

Nouns are varied by Number, Gender and Case.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *A* is used before the long sound of *u*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *A* unit, *a* euphony, *a* ewe, *a* week, *a* year, such a one.—*An* is used before words beginning with *h* sounded, when the accent is on the second syllable; as, *An* heroic action; *an* historical account.

A is called the *indefinite* article, because it does not point out a particular person or thing; as, *A* king, that is, *any* king.

The is called the *definite* article, because it refers to a particular person or thing; as, *The* King; that is, the king of our own country.

A noun without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, *Man* is mortal; namely, *all* mankind.

A is used before nouns in the *singular* number only. It is used before the plural in nouns preceded by such phrases as, *A* few, *a* great many; as, *A* few books; *a* great many apples.

The is used before nouns in *both* numbers, and sometimes before adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree. *The* more I study grammar, *the* better I like it.

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ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

7

Of NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

Nouns have *two* numbers; the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one* the plural *more* than one.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, Book, books.

2. Nouns in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x* or *o*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, Miss, Misses; brush, brushes; match, matches; fox, foxes; hero, heroes.—p. 10. b.†

3. Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural; as, Lady, ladies:—*y* with a vowel before it, is not changed into *ies*; as, Day, days.

4. Nouns in *f* or *fe*, change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural; as, Loaf, loaves; life, lives.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nouns ending in *ca*, sounding *k*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *Stomach, stomachs*.

Nouns in *io*, with *junto, canto, tyre, grotto, portico, solo* and *quarto*, have *s* only in the plural: as, *Folia, folios; canto, cantos*.

Nouns in *ff*, have their plural in *s*; as, *Muff, muffs*; except *staff*, which sometimes has *staves*.

Dwarf, scarf, wharf, brief, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, mischief, gulf, turf, surf, life, strife, proof, hoof, roof and reproof, never change *f* or *fe* into *ves*.—14. change *f* or *fe* into *ves*, 27 don't.—K. 22. d.

Nouns are either *proper* or *common*.—*Proper* nouns are the names of persons, places, seas, rivers, &c.; as, *Thomas, Scotland, Forth*.*

Common nouns are the names of things in general; as, *chair, table*.

Collective nouns are nouns that signify many; as, *Multitude, crowds*.

Abstract nouns are the names of *qualities* abstracted from their substances; as, *Wisdom, wickedness*.

Verbal or *participial* nouns are nouns derived from verbs; as, *reading*.

* *Proper* nouns have the plural only when they refer to a *race* or *family*; as, *The Campbells*; or to several persons of the same name, as, *The eight Henrys*, the two *Mr. Bells*, the two *Miss Browns*, (*in* without the *nominal*), the *Miss Roes*; but in addressing letters to *rich* *data* or *all* are equally concerned, and also when the names are *abstract*, we pluralize the *title*, (*Mr.* or *Miss*) and write *Misses Brown*, *the Roy*; *Misses* (*for* *Messieurs*, *Fr.*) *Guthrie* and *Tait*.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

EXERCISES ON NUMBER.

Write, or tell, or spell, the Plural of

Fox,* book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress.

Day, boy, relay, chimney, † journey, valley, needle, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hill, a valley, the sea, key, toy.

Correct the following Errors :

A end, a army, an heart, ~~an~~ horn, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallies, chimnies, jour- nies, attornies, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

Exercises on the Observations.

Monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, hoof, fife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

* What is the plural of fox? *Foxes*. Why? Because nouns in *s*, *ch*, *ck*, *x*, or *z*, form the plural by adding *es*.—What is the plural of book? *Books*. Why? Because the plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.—What is the plural of leaf? *Leaves*. Why? Because nouns in *f* or *fe* change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural.—What is the plural of army? *Armies*. Why? Because nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural.—What is the plural of day? *Days*. Spell it. *d, a, y, s*. Why not *d, a, i, e, s*? Because *y* with a vowel before it is not changed into *ies*: it takes *s* only.—What is the difference between adding and changing?—K. No. 37, 40, 41.

† Many eminent authors change *ey* in the singular into *ies* in the plural; thus:—*Chimnies* with scorn rejecting smoke.—Swift.

Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run.—Prior.

But rattling nonsense in full *collicies* breaks.—Pope.

The Society of Procurators or *Attornies*—Boswell.

This mode of spelling these and similar words is highly improper. How inconsistent is, "*Attornies*" "*Journeyed*."

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural; such as,

Singular	Plural.
Man*	men
Woman	women
Child	children
Foot	feet
Ox	oxen

Singular. Plural.

Tooth	teeth
Goose	geese
House	houses
Louse	lice
Penny	pence

* The compounds of man form the plural like the singular, namely, by changing *a* of the singular, into *e* of the plural. — *Muselman*, not being a compound of *man*, is *Musselmans*; it is said to be plural; I think it should always be *Musselmans* in the plural.

SINGULAR.

Brother
Sow or swine †
Die (for gaming)
Die (for coining)
Aide-de-camp
Court-martial
Cousin-german
Father-in-law, &c.

brothers, *of the same*
sows, or *swine*
dice
dice
aides-de-camp
courts-martial
cousins-german
fathers-in-law, &c.

† *Brothron* is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and *Brothers* to the sons of the same parents.
‡ The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the article *a*; as, *A sheep*, *a swine*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Names of metals, virtues, vices, and things that are weighed or measured, &c. are in general singular; as, *Gold*, *meekness*, *drunkenness*, *bread*, *beer*, *beef*, &c., except when the different sorts are meant; as, *Wines*, *teas*.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; such as, *Antipodes*, *literati*, *credenda*, *minutiae*, *banditti*, *data*, *folk*.

The singular of *literati*, &c. is made by saying *one of the literati*. — *Bandit*, the singular of *banditti*, is often used in newspapers.

The words *Apparatus*, *hiatus*, *series*, *brace*, *dozen*, *means*, and *species*, are alike in both numbers. — Some pluralize *series* into *serieses*. — *Brace*, *dozen*, &c. sometimes admit of the plural form; thus, he bought *partridges* in *braces*, and books in *dozens*, &c.

News and *arms* are generally used in the singular number, but sometimes in the plural. — *Pease* is generally plural.

Pease and *fish* are *peas* when we mean the species; as, *pease are dear*, *fish is cheap*; but when we refer to the number, we say, *peas fishes*; as, *Ten peas*, two *fishes*.

Horse and *foot*, meaning *cavalry* and *infantry*, are used in the singular form with a plural verb; as, *A thousand &c. were ready*; *ten thousand foot were there*. — *Men* is understood.

Of Nouns.

As the following words, from foreign languages, seldom occur, except a few, the pupil may very properly be allowed to omit them, till he be farther advanced.

Animula	animula	Fœcus	fœci
Antiphrasis	antiphrases	Genius	gēni†
Apex	apices	Gēnus	gēnera
Appendix	appendices	Hypōthesis	hypōtheses
Indices	indices	Ignis fatuus	ignis fatui
Arcanum	arcana	Index	indexes, indices†
Automaton	automata	Lamina	laminæ
Axis	axes	Magus	māgi
Basia	bases	Memorandum	memoranda, or memorandums
Calx	calces	Métamorphosis	métamorphōses
Cherub	cherubim, cherubs	Monsieur	messieurs
Crisis	crises	Phenomenon	phenomena
Crîtérion	critéria	Rādus	radii
Datum	data	Stāmen	stāmina
Desiderātum	desiderata	Séraph	séraphim, sérapha
Diaëresis	diaëreses	Stimulus	stimuli
Efflūvium	efflūvia	Strātum	strata
Ellipsis	ellipses	Vertex	vertices
Emphasis	emphases	Vortex	vortices
Encōmium	encōmia encōmiums	Virtuōso	virtuōei
Errātum	errata		

It was thought unnecessary to give a list of such words of our own as *snuffers, scissors, tongs*, &c. because they are evidently to be used as plural; but it may be proper to observe that such words as *mathematics, metaphysics, politics, ethics, pneumatics*, &c. though generally plural, are sometimes construed as singular, as, *Mathematics is a science*; and so of the rest.

* RULE. Nouns in *um* or *on* have *s* in the plural; and those which have *is* in the singular have *es* in the plural.

† *Genii*, ærial spirits; but *geniuses*, persons of genius. — For when reason *L. Murray, Elphinston, Oulton* and others pluralize such word as *genius* and *rebus* by adding *es* to the singular, making them *geniuses*, *rebus*, instead of *geniuses*, *rebus*, it is not easy to guess; as words ending with a single *s* are never accented on the last syllable; there can be no good reason for doubling the *s* before *es*. Hence rule 2nd, page 7th, begins with "Nouns in *s*," because those in *s* include *æce* in *es*.

Indexes, when it signifies pointers or tables of contents. *Indices*, when it refers to algebraic quantities

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are three genders: the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

The Masculine denotes the *male* sex; as
A man, a boy.

The Feminine denotes the *female* sex; as
A woman, a girl.

The Neuter denotes whatever is *without*
life; as, *Milk.*

There are three ways of distinguishing the sex;

1. By different words; as,

MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Bachelor	maid, spinster	Horse	mare
Beau	belle	Husband	wife
Boar	sow	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Lord	lady
Buck	doe	Man	woman
Bull	cow	Master	mistress
Bullock, ox or steer	heifer— <i>hēf-er</i>	Milster	spawner
Cock	hen	Nephew	niece
Colt	filly	Ram	ewe
Dog	bitch	Singer	songstress, or singer
Drake	duck	Sloven	slut
Earl	countess	Son	daughter
Father	mother	Stag	hind
Friar	nun	Uncle	aunt
Gander	goose	Wizard	witch
Hart	roe	Sir	madam

OBSERVATIONS.

Some nouns are either *masculine* or *feminine*; such as, *parent, child, cousin, infant, servant, neighbour, &c.*

Some nouns, naturally *neuter*, are converted into the *masculine* or *feminine* gender; as, when we say of the sun, *He is setting*; and of the moon, *She is eclipsed*.

Of Nouns.

2. By a difference of termination; as,

MALE.	FEMALE	MALE.	FEMALE
Abbot	abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrato ^r	administratrix	Lion	lioness
Adulterer	adulteress	Marquis	marchioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Patron	patroness
Author (often)	authoress*	Pear	peeress
Baron	baroness	Poet	poetess
Bridegroom	bride	Priest	priestess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prince	princess
Caterer	cateress	Prior	prioress
Chanter	chantress	Prophet	prophetess
Conductor	conductress	Protector	protectress
Count	countess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Deacon	deaconess	Songster	songstress
Duke	duchess	Sorcerer	sorceress
Elector	electress	Sultan	{sultanness, or sultana
Emperor	empress	Tiger	tigress
Enchanter	enchantress	Traitor	traitress
Exécutor	exécutrix	Tutor	tutoress
Governor	governess	Tyrant	tyranness
Heir	heiress	Viscount	viscountess
Héro	hër-o-lie	Votary	votaress
Hunter	huntress	Widower	widow
Host	hostess		

3 By prefixing another word; as,

A cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow; a he-goat, a she-goat;
a man-servant, a maid-servant; a he-ass, a she-ass; a
male-child, &c.; male-descendants, &c.

* It does not appear to be necessary, nor even proper, to use *authoress*; for the female noun or pronoun that almost invariably accompanies this word, will distinguish the gender in it as well as in *writer*.

Of the CASES of Nouns.

Case is the relation one noun bears to another, or to a verb, or Proposition.

Nouns have three cases; the *Nominative*, *Possessive*, and *Objective*.*

The Nominative and Objective are *alike*.

The Possessive is formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *s* to the nominative; as, *Job's*.

When the plural ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding only an *apostrophe*; thus,

	Singular. Plural.			Singular. Plural.	
Nom.	Lady	Ladies		John	—†
Poss.	Lady's	Ladies'		John's	—
Obj.	Lady	Ladies		John	—

† Proper names generally want the plural.—See page 7th, last note.

EXERCISES

ON GENDER, NUMBER AND CASE.

† Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagle's wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

* The *Nominative* merely denotes the name of a thing.

The *Possessive* denotes possession; as, *Ann's book*.—Possession is often expressed by *of* as well as *un's*.—K. 57 to 63, also 194 and 195.

The *Objective* denotes the object upon which an active verb or a preposition terminates.

† One method of using the above exercises is as follows:—

Father, a noun, singular (number), masculine (gender), the nominative (case), plural, fathers. Brothers, a noun, plural, masculine, the nominative. Mother's, a noun, singular, feminine, the possessive.—Spell it.—K. 44.

By parsing in this manner, the pupil gives a correct answer to the questions, What part of speech is *father*? What number? What gender? What case? without obliging the teacher to lose time to no purpose in asking them.—The pupil, however, should be made to understand that he is giving answers to questions which are always supposed to be asked.

As the Nominative and Objective are alike, no inaccuracy can result from the pupil's being allowed to call it always the Nominative, till he come to the verb.—Case may be altogether omitted till that time, the case of pronouns excepted.—See Note, page 30.

Cf ADJECTIVES.

An *Adjective* is a word which expresses the *quality* of a noun; as, A *good* boy.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison; the *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive; and the superlative, by adding *est*; as in *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest*. *—K. 67.

Disyllables in *y* change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; as, *Happy, happier, happiest*.†

ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good, (well an <i>Adv.</i>)	better	best
Bad, evil, or ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

OBSERVATIONS.

* The *Positive* expresses the *simple* quality; the *Comparative* a *higher* or *lower* degree of the quality; and the *Superlative* the *highest* or *lowest* degree.—K. 68, 72.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally compared by adding *er* and *est*; and those of *more* than one by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, *More* numerous, *most* numerous;—or, by *less* and *least*; as, *Less* merry, *least* merry.

Disyllables ending with *e* final are often compared by *er* and *est*; as, *Polite, politer, politest*; *ample, ampler, amplest*.

† If a vowel precede *y*, it is not changed into *i*, before *er* and *est*; as, *Gay, gayer, gayest*; *coy, coyer, coyest*.

Some adjectives are compared by adding *most* to the end of the word, as, *Upper, uppermost*.—Some have no positive; as, *Exterior, extreme*.—Nouns are often used as adjectives; as, A *gold-ring*, a *silver-cup*.—Adjectives often become nouns; as, *Much good*.

Some adjectives do not properly admit of comparison; such as, *True, perfect, universal, chief, extreme, &c.*

Much is applied to things *weighed* or *measured*; *Many* to those that are *numbered*.—*Elder* and *eldest* to persons; *older* and *oldest* to things.

When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, *Big, bigger, biggest*.

Of PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun; as, *John* is a good boy; *he* obeys the master.

There are three kinds of pronouns; Personal, Relative and Adjective.—The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First Personal pronoun m. or f.	I	mine me	We	ours	us
2. m. or f.	Thou	thine thee	You*	yours	you
3. m.	He	his him	} They	theirs	them
3. f.	She	hers† her			
3. n.	It	its it			

EXERCISES ON PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, yours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we.

* *Ye* is often used instead of *you* in the nominative; as, *Ye* are happy.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used instead of *my* and *thy* before a vowel or an *h*; as, Blot out all mine iniquities; Give me thine heart. *Hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, should never be written *her's*, *it's*, *our's*, *your's*, *their's*; but *hers*, *its*, *ours*, &c.

The compound personal pronouns, *Myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, &c. are commonly joined either to the simple pronoun, or to any ordinary noun to make it more remarkable.—See K. 80, 96.

These pronouns are all generally in the same case with the noun or pronoun to which they are joined; as, "*She herself* said so;" "*They themselves* acknowledged it to me myself;" "*The master himself* got it."

Self, when used alone, is a noun; as, "Our fondness for *self* is harmful to others."—K. 96.

In some respectable grammars the possessive case of the different personal pronouns stands thus: 1st, *my* or *mine*, *our* or *ours*—2d, *thy* or *thine*, *your* or *yours*—3d, *her* or *hers*, *their* or *theirs*. I see no impropriety in this method; the one I have preferred, however, is perhaps less liable to objection.

Of RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent; as, The master *who* taught us.*

The simple relatives are, *who*, *which*, and *that*; they are alike in both numbers, thus:

Nom. Who.
Poss. Whose.
Obj. Whom.

Who is applied to *persons*; as, The boy *who*.†

Which is applied to inferior *animals*, and things without life; as, The dog *which* barks; the book *which* was lost.

That is often used instead of *who* or *which*; as, The boy *that* reads; the book *that* was lost.

What is a compound relative, including both the relative and the antecedent; † as, This is *what* I wanted; that is, *the thing which* I wanted.

OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions, *Who*, *which* and *what* are called interrogatives; as, *Who* said that? *What* did he do?—K. p. 84, note.

The relative is always of the *same gender, number and person* with its antecedent, but not always in the *same case*.—K. p. 43, b.

Which has properly no possessive case of its own. The objective *with of* before it supplies its place. Our best writers, however, now use *whose* as the possessive of *which*; as, "A religion *whose* origin is divine." BLAIR.—See more remarks on *Which* at p. 151.—For the relative *as*, see p. 146.

The relative sometimes refers to a *whole clause* as its antecedent; as, The Bill was rejected by the Lords, *which* excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, *which thing, or circumstance, as cited, &c.*

† *Who* is applied to inferior animals, when they are represented as speaking and acting like *rational beings*.

† *What* and *which* are sometimes used as adjectives; as, "I know not by *what* fatality the adversaries of the motion are impelled;"—*which* things are an allegory. *Which* here is equal to *these*.—Page 67, b.

Whoever, *whosoever*, and *whoso*, are compound relatives, equal to *He who*; or the person *that*.—K. 88.

Whatever and *whatsoever*, with *whichever* and *whichever*, are sometimes adjectives, and combine with *or* uns; and sometimes con-

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four sorts of Adjective Pronouns

1. The Possessive pronouns, *My, thy,* his, her, our, your, their, its, own.*†
2. The Distributive, *Each, every, either, neither.*
3. The Demonstrative, *This, that,‡* with their plurals, *these, those.*||
4. The Indefinite, *None, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another*; the last three are declined like nouns.

OBSERVATIONS.

Compound relatives, equal to *that which*.—These compounds, however, particularly *whoso*, are now generally avoided. *Whatever* and *whosoever* are most used.

* *His* and *her* are possessive pronouns, when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *his* is accounted the possessive case of the personal pronoun *he*, and *her* the objective of *she*.

† *Its* and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the appellation of possessive pronouns as *his* and *my*.

‡ *You*, with *former* and *latter*, may be called demonstrative pronouns, as well as *this* and *that*. See Syntax, R. 28, b.

|| *That* is sometimes a relative, sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction.—K. 90.

That is a relative when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past, are gone for ever."

That is a demonstrative pronoun when it is placed immediately before a noun expressed or understood; as, "*That* book is new." "*That* is not the one I want."

That is a conjunction when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*; but marks a consequence, an indication, or final end; as, "He was so proud, *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "*That* he never was so happy as he is now." Live well, *that* you may die well.

All the indefinite pronouns (except *none*) and even the demonstrative, distributive, and possessive, are adjectives belonging to nouns either expressed or understood; and in parsing, I think they ought to be called adjectives.—*None* is used in both numbers; but it cannot be joined to a noun.

The phrase *none other* should be *no other*.—*Another* has no plural

Promiscuous Exercises on NOUNS, &c.

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, him, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her, his, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady; sweet apples; strong bulls; fat oxen; a mountainous country.

Compare, Rich, merry, furious, covetous large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, independent, pretty.

The human mind; cold water; he, thou, she, it; woody mountains; the naked rock: youthful jollity; goodness divine; justice severe; his, thy, others, one; a peevish boy; hers, their strokes; pretty girls; his droning flight; her delicate cheeks; a man who; the sun that; a bird which; its pebbled bed; fiery darts; a numerous army; we unbowed; a nobler victory; the gales; nature's eldest birth; earth's lowest room; the winds triumphant; some flowery stream; the tempestuous billows; these things; those books; that breast which; the rich man's insolence; your queen; all who; a boy's drum; himself, themselves, myself.*

* The personal pronouns, *Himself, herself, themselves, &c.* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective; as, *Himself* shall come.

Mr. Blair, in his Grammar, says, they have only one case, viz. the nominative: but this is a mistake, for they have the objective too.—
K. 60.

Of VERBS.

A Verb is a word that affirms something of its nominative; or

A Verb is a word which expresses *being*, *doing* or *suffering*; as, I *am*—I *love*—I *am loved*.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active*, *Passive* and *Neuter*.

A verb *Active* expresses action passing from an *actor* to an *object*; as, James *strikes* the table.*

A verb *Passive* expresses the suffering of an action, or the *enduring* of what *another* does; as, The table *is struck*.

A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*, or a *state* of *being*, or action confined to the *actor*; as, I *am*, he *sleeps*, you *run*.†

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which verbs are chiefly inflected, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative; thus,

Pres. Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.
Past. Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, must.

And the Participle (of *be*) *being*, *been*.—*Be*, *do*, *have*, and *will* are often *principal* verbs.‡

Let is an *active* verb, and complete. *Ought* is a *defective* verb, having only the *present* indicative.—p. 47, mid.

* *Active* verbs are called *transitive* verbs, because the action passes from the actor to the object.—K. p. 58, note.

† *Neuter* verbs are called *intransitive*, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.—*Children should not be troubled too soon with the distinction between active and neuter verbs.*

‡ It was thought quite unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *have* and *do*, &c. through all their moods and tenses; because a child, that can easily conjugate the verb *to love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.

A verb is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons

Of the MOODS of VERBS.

Verbs have *five* moods ; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

The *Indicative* mood simply declares a thing ; as, He *loves*, he is *loved* ; or it asks a question ; as, *Lovest* thou me ?

The *Potential* mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation ; as, The wind *may* blow ; we *may* walk or ride ; I *can* swim ; he *would* not stay ; you *should* obey your parents.

The *Subjunctive* mood represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, wish, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood, and followed by another verb ; as, If thy presence *go* not with us, *carry* us not up hence.

The *Imperative* mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits ; as, *Do* this ; *remember* thy Creator ; *hear*, O my people ; *go* thy way.

The *Infinitive* mood expresses a thing in a general manner, without distinction of number or person, and commonly has *to* before it ; as, *To* love.

Explanations of the moods and tenses of verbs are inserted here for the sake of order ; but it would be highly improper, to detain the learner so long as to commit them to memory ; he ought, therefore, after getting the definition of a verb, to proceed to the inflection of it, without delay ; and when he comes to the exercises on the verbs, he can look back to the definition of a verb active &c. as occasion may require.

Of TENSES, or DISTINCTIONS of TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on just now; as, *I love you; I strike the table.*

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as passed and finished; as, *He broke the bottle, and spilt the brandy*; or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past; as, *My father was coming home when I met him.*

The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now or lately, been quite finished; as, *John has cut his finger; I have sold my horse.*

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as *past*, before another event happened; as, *All the judges had taken their places, before Sir Roger came.*

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come; as, *I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice.**

The *Future Perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, *I shall have got my lesson before ten o'clock to-morrow.*

* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future, into the *future foretelling*, and the *future promising or commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker affirms, is exceedingly questionable; for when a learner has occasion to use the future tense this division will not in the least assist him in determining whether he ought to use *will*, rather than *shall*, &c. Therefore this division serves no purpose.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE TENSES

ON THE PRESENT.

1. The *Present Tense* is used to express a *habit* or *custom*; as, He *snuffs*; She *goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions; as, "Nero is abhorred for his cruelty." "Milton is admired for his sublimity."
2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense*; as, "Cæsar leaves Gaul, crosses the Rubicon, and enters Italy with five thousand men." It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect*; as, "In the book of Genesis, Moses tells us who were the descendants of Abraham,"—for *has told* us..
3. When preceded by such words as *when*, *before*, as *soon as*, *after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action; as, When he *comes*, he will be welcome. As *soon as* the post *arrives*, the letters will be delivered.
4. In the *continue*, *progressive* or *compound form*, it expresses an action *began* and *going on just now*, but not complete; as, I *am studying* my lesson; he *is writing* a letter.

ON THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is limited by the *circumstance* of *time* or *place*; as, "We saw him *yesterday*." "We were in bed *when he arrived*." Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.—After *death* all agents are spoken of in the *past tense*, because time is limited and defined by the *life* of the person; as, "Mary Queen of Scots *was* remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is particularly appropriated to the *narrative style*, because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "Socrates *refused* to adore false gods." Here the period of Socrates' life being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration.—It is improper then to say of one already dead, "He *has been* much admired; he *has done* much good:" but, "He *was* much admired; he *did* much good."

Although the *Past Tense* is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet such words as *often*, *sometimes*, *many a time*, *frequently* and similar vague intimations of time, except in *narration*, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude,

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and do not limit the action to any definite portion of past time; thus, "How often have we seen the proud despised."

ON THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any necessary relation to time or place, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers have endeavoured to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes,

1. An action newly finished; as, I have heard great news. The post has arrived, but has brought no letters for you.
2. An action done in a definite space of time, (such as a day, a week, a year,) a part of which has yet to elapse; as, I have spent this day well.
3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We have neglected our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

Duration, or existence, requires the perfect; as, He has been dead four days. We say, Cicero has written orations, because the orations are still in existence; but we cannot say Cicero has written poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore we must say, Cicero wrote poems.

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past:—

"I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which has very much pleased me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather narrative than assertive; and therefore it should be, "which very much pleased me," that is, when I read it.—"When that the poor hath cried, Cæsar hath wept." Shakesp. The style is here narrative: Cæsar was dead; it should therefore be, "When the poor cried, Cæsar wept."—"Though in old age the circle of our pleasure is more contracted than it has formerly been, yet", &c. Blair, serm. 12. It should be, "than it formerly was," because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of completion, but of limitation, and thus become a subject of narration rather than of assertion. "I have known him, Eugenius, when he has been going to a play or an opera, divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he has met with in the street." Spect. No. 177. It should be, "when he was going," and "whom he met with in the street;" because the actions are circumstantially related by the phrases, when going to a play and in the street

ON THE FUTURE PERFECT.

Upon more careful reflection, it appears to me that the Second Future should have *will* or *shall* in all the persons, as in the *first*. Mr. Murray has excluded *will* from the *first* person, and *shall* from the *second* and *third*; because they appear to him to be incorrectly applied; and in the examples which he has adduced, they are incorrectly applied; but this is not a sufficient reason for excluding them altogether from every sentence. The fault is in the writer he has applied them wrong, a thing that is often done with *will* and *shall* in the *first* future as well as in the *second*.

If I am at liberty to use *will* in the *first* future, to intimate my resolutions to perform a future action, as, "I *will* go to church, for I am resolved to go," why should I not employ *will* in the *second* future, to intimate my resolution or determination to have an action *finished* before a specified future time? Thus, "I *will* have written my letters before supper," that is, I am *determined* to have my letters finished before supper. Were the truth of this affirmation, respecting the time of finishing the letters, called in question, the propriety of using *will* in the *first* person would be unquestionable; thus, You will not have finished your letters before supper, I am sure. Yes, I *will*. Will what? Will have finished my letters.

Shall, in like manner, may with propriety be applied to the *second* and *third* person. In the *third* person, for instance, if I say, "He *will* have paid me his bill before June," I merely foretell what he will have done; but that is not what I intended to say. I meant to convey the idea, that since I have found him dilatory, I will *compel* him to pay it before June; and as this was my meaning, I should have employed *shall*, as in the *first* future, and said, "He *shall* have paid me his bill before June."

It is true that we seldom use this future; we rather express the idea as nearly as we can, by the *first* future, and say, "He shall pay his bill before June;" but when we do use the *second* future, it is evident, I trust, from the examples just given, that *shall* and *will* should be applied in it, exactly as they are in the *first*.—See 1 Cor. xv. 24. 1. Thes. v. 10.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs, as they are called, such as, *Do*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can* and *must*, are in reality *separate* verbs and were originally used as such, having after them, either

the past participle, or the *infinitive* mood, with the *to* suppressed, for the sake of sound, as it is after *bid*, *dare*, &c. (see Syntax, R. vi.) Thus, *I have loved*. *We may to love*. *He will to speak*. *I do to write*. *I may to have loved*. *We might to have got a prize*. *I would to have given him the book*. *All must to die*. *I shall to stop*. *I can to go*.

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to *be infinitive* or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet, in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin, grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the infinitive or participle as *one* verb, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the potential mood refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time. This needs not excite surprise; for even the present indicative can be made to express *future* time, as well as the future itself. Thus, "*He leaves town to-morrow*."

Present time is expressed in the following sentence:—"I wish he *could* or *would* come just now."

Past time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It was my desire that he *should* or *would* come yesterday." "Though he *was* ill, he *might* recover."

Future.—I am anxious that he *should* or *would* come to-morrow. If he come, I *may* speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time, yet I think it pretty evident that *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, with *may* and *can*, merely express *liberty*, *ability*, *will*, and *duty*, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the *adverb* or participle that is subjoined or understood, and not by these auxiliaries.

Must and *ought*, for instance, merely imply *necessity*, and *obligation*, without any necessary relation to time: for when I say, "I must do it," *must* merely denotes the *necessity* I am under, and *do* the present time; which might easily be made *future*, by saying, "I must do it next week." Here future time is expressed by *next week*, and not by *must*. & I say, "I must have done it." Here

must merely expresses *necessity*, as before, and *I have done*, the *past time*. "These *ought* ye to do:" Here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the *present time*. "These *ought* ye to have done:" Here *ought* merely expresses *duty* or *obligation*, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as past, by *to have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

As *must* will not admit of the *objective* after it, nor is even preceded or succeeded by the *sign* of the *infinitive*, it has been considered an absolute auxiliary, like *may* or *can*, belonging to the potential mood.

Ought, on the contrary, is an independent verb, though defective, and always governs another verb in the infinitive.

OF WILL AND SHALL.

Will in the *first person singular* and *plural*, intimates *resolution* and *promising*; as, *I will* not let thee go except thou bless me. We *will* go. *I will* make of thee a great nation.

Will, in the *second* and *third person*,* commonly *foretells*; as, He *will* reward the righteous. You; or they, *will* be very happy there.

Shall, in the *first person*, only *foretells*; as, *I*, or we, *shall* go to-morrow. In the *second* and *third person*, *Shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, They, or you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that sinneth *shall* die.

But this must be understood of affirmative sentences only: for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place; as, *Shall* I send you a little of the pie? i. e. *will* you permit me to send it? *Will* James return to-morrow? i. e. do you expect him?

When the *second* and *third person** are represented as the subjects of their own expressions, or their own thoughts, *SHALL* foretells, as in the *first person*; as, "He says he *shall* be a loser by this bargain." "Do you suppose you *shall* go?" and *WILL* promises, as in the *first person*; as, "He says he *will* bring Pope's Homer to-morrow." "You say you *will* certainly come."

Of *Shall*, it may be remarked, that it never expresses the *will* or *resolution* of its *nominative*; Thus, *I shall* fall; *Thou shalt* love thy neighbour; *He shall* be rewarded; express no resolution on the part of *I*, *thou*, &c.

Did *will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its *nom.* the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be, at an end; but this cannot be said: for though *will* in the *first person* always expresses the resolution of its *nom.* yet in the *second* and *third* it does not *always* foretell, but often intimates the resolution of its *nom.* as strongly as it does in the *first person*; thus, *Ye will* not come unto me that ye may have life. He *will* not perform the duty of my husband's brother.—*Deut.* xxv. 7—see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, *And he was* angry, and *would* not go in.—*Luke* xv. 28.

Should and *would* are subject to the same rules as *shall* and *will*; they are generally attended with a supposition; as, *Were* I to run, *I should* soon be fatigued, &c.

Should is often used instead of *ought*, to express duty or obligation as, *We should* remember the poor. *We ought* to obey God rather than men.

* See page 141. obs. 3rd.

Of VERBS.

TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

person. I	love	1. We	love
2. Thou	lovest	2. You*	love
3. He	loves	3. They	love

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. I	loved	1. We	loved
2. Thou	lovedst	2. You	loved
3. He	loved	3. They	loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has, or hath.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. I	have loved	1. We	have loved
2. Thou	hast loved	2. You	have loved
3. He	has or hath loved	3. They	have loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Signs—*had, hadst.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. I	had loved	1. We	had loved
2. Thou	hadst loved	2. You	had loved
3. He	had loved	3. They	had loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Signs—*shall or will.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. I	shall or will love	1. We	shall or will love
2. Thou	shalt or wilt love	2. You	shall or will love
3. He	shall or will love	3. They	shall or will love

* You has always a plural verb even when applied to a single individual.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT.

[See page 31.]

SINGULAR.

1. Shall or will have loved
2. Shalt or wilt have loved
3. Shall or will have loved

PLURAL.

1. Shall or will have loved
2. Shall or will have loved
3. Shall or will have loved

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

Signs—*may, can, or must.*

SINGULAR.

1. May or can* love
2. Mayst or canst love
3. May or can love

PLURAL.

1. May or can love
2. May or can love
3. May or can love

PAST.

Signs—*might, could, would, or should.*

SINGULAR.

1. Might, could, would, or should love
2. Mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love
3. Might, could, would, or should love

PLURAL.

1. Might, could, would, or should love
2. Might, could, would, or should love
3. Might, could, would, or should love

PERFECT.

Signs—*may, can, or must have.*

SINGULAR.

1. May or can* have loved
2. Mayst or canst have loved
3. May or can have loved

PLURAL.

1. May or can have loved
2. May or can have loved
3. May or can have loved

* *Must*, although it belongs as property to the *present* and *perfect* potential as *may* or *can*, has been omitted for want of room, but in going over these tenses, with the auxiliaries, *one* by *one*, it is easy to find that, *I must love, thou must love, &c.*—See 2nd note, p. 37.

Of VERBS.

PLUPER FECT.

Signs—*might, could, would, or should have.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved | 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved |
| 2. Mightst, &c. have loved | 2. Might have loved |
| 3. Might have loved | 3. Might have loved |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love* |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Love, or love thou, or do
thou love.† | 2. Love, or love ye, or you,
or do ye love. |
|---|--|

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To love.

Perfect, To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving. Past, Loved. Perfect, Having loved‡

* "The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, or supposition."—See p. 33, note 2nd.

† The imperative mood is not entitled to three persons. In strict propriety, it has only the second person in both numbers. For when I say, Let me love; I mean, Permit thou me to love. Hence, *let me love* is construed thus: *let thou me (to) love*, or do thou let me (to) love. To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after *let*. See Syntax, R. VI. No one will say that *permit* (me to love) is the first person singular, imperative mood; then why should *let* (me to love,) which is exactly similar, be called the first person? The Latin verb wants the first person, and if it has the *let*, it has also a different termination for it, which is not the case in the English verb.—K. 118.

‡ See Key, No. 208-211

Of VERBS.

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES OF VERBS, AND CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

* We love him, James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoils; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; thou mayst ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message.

I love; to love; love; reprove thou; has loved; we tied the knot; if we love; if thou love; they could have commanded armies; to love; to baptize; to have loved; loved; loving; to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; thou hast obeyed my voice; honour thy father.

The teacher, if he chooses, may now acquaint the learner with the difference between the nominative and the objective.

The nominative acts: the objective is acted upon: as, *He eats apples.*

The nominative commonly comes before the verb, the objective after it.

Concerning pronouns, it may be observed, that the first speaks; the second is spoken to; and the third (or any noun) is spoken of.

* We may parse the first sentence, for example. *We love him.* *We*, the first personal pronoun, plural, masculine or fem., the nominative. *Love*, a verb active, the first person, plural, present, indicative. *Him*, the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the objective.

QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE PUT TO THE PUPILS.

How do you know that *love* is plural? *Ans.* because *we* its nom. is plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun before it.—K. 102, 104.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into exercises of a different kind; thus, the meaning of the sentence, *We love him.* may be expressed by the passive voice; as, *He is loved by us.*

It may also be turned into a question, or made a negative; as, *Do we love him?* &c. *We do not love him.*

These are a few of the ways of using the exercises on a single page, but the variety of methods that every ingenious and diligent teacher may invent and adopt, to engage the attention and improve the understanding of his pupils, is past finding out.

Of VERBS.

TO BE.

Indicate the Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am*
2. Thou art
3. He is

PLURAL.

1. We are
2. You are
3. They are

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was
2. Thou wast
3. He was

PLURAL.

1. We were
2. You were
3. They were

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been
2. Thou hast been
3. He has been

PLURAL.

1. We have been
2. You have been
3. They have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had been
2. Thou hadst been
3. He had been

PLURAL.

1. We had been
2. You had been
3. They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall or will be
2. Thou shalt or wilt be
3. He shall or will be

PLURAL.

1. We shall or will be
2. You shall or will be
3. They shall or will be

* Put *loving* after *am*, &c. and you make it an active verb in the progressive form.—Thus, I am *loving*, thou art *loving*, he is *loving* &c.—p. 39.

Put *loved* after *am*, and you will make it a passive verb.—See p. 33.

Of VERES.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall *or* will have been
2. Shalt *or* wilt have been
3. Shall *or* will have been

PLURAL.

1. Shall *or* will have been
2. Shall *or* will have been
3. Shall *or* will have been

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. May* *or* can be
2. Mayst *or* canst be
3. May *or* can be

PLURAL.

1. May *or* can be
2. May *or* can be
3. May *or* can be

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. be
2. Mightst be
3. Might be

PLURAL.

1. Might be
2. Might be
3. Might be

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. May *or* can have been
2. Mayst *or* canst have been
3. May *or* can have been

PLURAL.

1. May *or* can have been
2. May *or* can have been
3. May *or* can have been

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Might have been
2. Mightst have been
3. Might have been

PLURAL.

1. Might have been
2. Might have been
3. Might have been

* See note, p. 23—also note 2nd, p. 37

Of VERBS.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be*
2. If thou be
3. If he be

PLURAL.

1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were
2. If thou wert
3. If he were

PLURAL.

1. If we were
2. If you were
3. If they were†

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

2. Be, or be thou

PLURAL.

2. Be, or be ye or you

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be.

Perfect, To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being.

Past, Been.

Perfect, Having been

*Be is often used in the Scriptures and some other books for the present indicative; as, We be true men, for We are.

† The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood. But some say that the future perfect, when used with a conjunction, has shall in all the persons; thus, If I shall have loved, If thou shalt have loved, If he shall have loved, If we, you, or they shall have loved.—See page 38, note 1st.

Though, unless, except, whether, &c. may be joined to the subjunctive mood, as well as if

Of VERBS.EXERCISES ON THE VERB *TO BE*

Am, is, art, wast, are, I was, they were, we are, hast been, has been, we have been, hadst been, he had been, you have been, she has been, we were, they had been.

I shall be, shalt be, we will be, thou wilt be, they shall be, it will be, thou wilt have been, we have been, they will have been, we shall have been, am, it is.

I can be, mayst be, canst be, she may be, you may be, he must be, they should be, mightst be, he should be, it could be, wouldst be, you could be, he may have been, wast.

We may have been, mayst have been, they can have been, I might have been, you should have been, wouldst have been, (if) thou be, we be, he be, thou wert, we were, I be.

Be thou, be, to be, being, to have been, if I be, be ye, been, be, having been, if we be, if they be, to be.

Snow is white; he was a good man; we have been younger; she has been happy; it had been late; we are old; you will be wise; it will be time; if they be thine; be cautious; be heedful youth; we may be rich; they should be virtuous; thou mightst be wiser; they must have been excellent scholars; they might have been powerful.

Of VERBS.

TO BE LOVED.

PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Am loved
2. Art loved
3. Is loved

PLURAL.

1. Are loved
2. Are loved
3. Are loved

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Was loved
2. Wast loved
3. Was loved

PLURAL.

1. Were loved
2. Were loved
3. Were loved

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Have been loved
2. Hast been loved
3. Has been loved

PLURAL.

1. Have been loved
2. Have been loved
3. Have been loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Had been loved
2. Hadst been loved
3. Had been loved

PLURAL.

1. Had been loved
2. Had been loved
3. Had been loved

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shalt or wilt be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

PLURAL.

1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shall or will be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

A Passive Verb is formed by putting the past participle of any active verb after the verb to be through all its moods and tenses —

120, 121.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall or will have been loved
2. Shalt or wilt have been loved
3. Shall or will have been loved

PLURAL.

1. Shall or will have been loved
2. Shall or will have been loved
3. Shall or will have been loved

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. May or can be loved
2. Mayst or canst be loved
3. May or can be loved

PLURAL.

1. May or can be loved
2. May or can be loved
3. May or can be loved

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. be loved
2. Mightst be loved
3. Might be loved

PLURAL.

1. Might be loved
2. Might be loved
3. Might be loved

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. May, &c. have been loved
2. Mayst have been loved
3. May have been loved

PLURAL.

1. May have been loved
2. May have been loved
3. May have been loved

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. have been loved
2. Mightst have been loved
3. Might have been loved

PLURAL.

1. Might have been loved
2. Might have been loved
3. Might have been loved

Pres

Pres

* The
are, the
A
they are,
over the
he may lo
thou can
love; tho
rise of th

Of VERBS.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be loved
2. If thou be loved
3. If he be loved

PLURAL.

1. we be loved
2. If you be loved
3. If they be loved

SINGULAR.

1. If I were loved
2. If thou wert loved
3. If he were loved

PAST.

PLURAL.

1. If we were loved
2. If you were loved
3. If they were loved

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

2. Be thou loved

PLURAL.

2. Be ye or you loved

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be loved.

Perfect, To have been loved

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. 'king loved Past. Been loved. Perf. Having been loved

* The pupil may at times be requested to throw out *y* and put *an* *one, though, whether, or lest* in its place.

After the pupil is expert in going over the terms of the verb as they are, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but *one*, and go over the verb thus: *Present Potential, I may love; thou mightst love; he may love, &c.*; and then with the next auxiliary, thus: *I can love; thou canst love; he can love, &c.*; and then with *must* thus: *I must love; thou must love; he must love, &c.*; and then with the auxiliaries of the *Past Potential*, thus: *I might love; thou mightst love, &c.*

Of VERBS.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB PASSIVE.

They are loved ; we were loved ; thou art loved ; it is loved ; she was loved ; he has been loved ; you have been loved ; I have been loved ; thou hadst been loved ; we shall be loved ; thou wilt be loved ; they will be loved ; I shall have been loved ; you will have been loved.

He can be loved ; thou mayst be loved ; she must be loved ; they might be loved ; ye would be loved ; they should be loved ; I could be loved ; thou canst have been loved ; it may have been loved ; you might have been loved ; if I be loved ; * thou wert loved ; we be loved ; they be loved.—Be thou loved ; be ye loved ; you be loved.—To be loved ; loved ; having been loved ; to have been loved ; being loved.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON VERBS, AND CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

Tie John's shoes ; this is Jane's bonnet ; ask mamma , he has learned his lessons ; she invited him ; your father may commend you ; he was baptized ; the minister baptized him ; we should have delivered our message ; papa will reprove us ; divide the apples ; the captain had commanded his soldiers to pursue the enemy ; Eliza diverted her brother ; a hunter killed a hare ; were* I loved ; were we good , we should be happy.†

* A Conjunction is frequently to be understood here.

† See Exercises of a different sort, page 22.

Of VERBS.

An *Active* or a *Neuter Verb* may be conjugated through all its moods and tenses, by adding its *Present Participle* to the verb *To be*. This is called the *Progressive* form: because it expresses the continuation of action or state. Thus,—

Present.

I am loving
Thou art loving
He is loving, &c.

Past.

I was loving
Thou wast loving
He was loving, &c.

The *present* and *Past Indicative* are also conjugated by the assistance of *do*, called the *emphatic form*: Thus,—

Present.

I do love
Thou dost love
He does love, &c.

Past.

I did love
Thou didst love
He did love, &c.

RULE I.

Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, or o, form the third person singular of the Present Indicative, by adding Es: Thus,—

He dress-es, march-es, brush-es, fix-es, go-es.

RULE II.

Verbs in y, change y into i before the terminations es, est, eth, and ed; but not before ing; y, without a vowel before it, is not changed into i: Thus,—

Pres. Try, triest, tries, or trieth. *Past.* Tried. *Part.* Try-

ing.
Pres. Pray, prayest, prays, or prayeth. *Past.* Prayed.
Part. Praying.

RULE III.

Verbs accented on the last syllable, and verbs of one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before the terminations est, eth, ed, ing; but never before s; Thus,—

Allot, allottest, allots, alloteth, allotted, allotting.
Blot, blottest, blots, blotteth, blotted, blotting.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

A *regular* verb is one that forms its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, *Love, loved, loved.*

An *irregular* verb is one that does not form both its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as,

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Abide	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke R*	awaked
Bear, to bring forth	bore, †bare	born
Bear, to carry	bore, bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten, or beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent R	bent R
Bereave	bereft R	bereft R (K. 130)
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid, for	bad, bade	bidden
Bind, un-	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred

* Those verbs which are conjugated regularly as well as irregularly are marked with an R

† Bore is now more used than bare.

* Built, builded, d
† The o
he syllab

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Bring	brought	brought
Build, re-	built*	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught R	caught R
Chide	chid	chidden or chid
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave, to adhere	clave R	cleaved
Cleave, to split	clove or cleft	cloven or cleft
Cling	clung	clung
Clothe	clothed	clad R
Come, be-	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew R	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, to venture	durst	dared
Dare, to challenge, is R	dared	dared
Deal	dealt R	dealt R
Dig	dug, or digged	dug or digged
Do, mis- un-†	did	done
Draw, with-	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk

* Build, dwell, and several other verbs, have the regular form, builded, dwelled, &c.—See K. No. 133.

† The compound verbs are conjugated like the simple, by prefixing the syllables appended to them; thus, Undo, undid, undone.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt R	dwelt R—P. 414
Eat	ate*	eaten*
Fall, be-	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee, from a foe	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly, as a bird	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get, be- for-	got†	got, gotten‡
Gild	gilt R	gilt R
Gird, be- en-	girt R	girt R
Give, for- mis-	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave, en-	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown

* I have excluded eat as the Past and Past Participle of this verb, for though sometimes used by Milton and a few others, the use of it does not rest on good authority, and this verb is sufficiently irregular already.

† Got and began are often used in the Scriptures for got and began.

‡ Gotten is nearly obsolete. Its compound forgotten is still in good use.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Hang	hung	hung*
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hew, <i>rough</i>	hewed	hewn R
Hide	hid	hidden, or hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold, <i>be, with-</i>	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit R	knit, or knitted
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay, <i>in-</i>	laid	laid
Lead, <i>mis-</i>	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lain, or liep
Load	loaded	laden R
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown R

* Hang, to take away life by hanging, is regular; as, The robber was hanged, but the gown was hung up.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Pay, <i>re-</i>	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, <i>or</i> quitted	quit R
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden, <i>or</i> rode
Ring	rang, <i>or</i> rung*	rung
Rise, <i>a-</i>	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn R
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seethe	scethed, <i>or</i> sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set, <i>be-</i>	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape, <i>mis-</i>	shaped	shapen R
Shave	shaved	shaven R
Shear	shore R	shörn
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shone R	shone R

* Where the past might be either *eng* or *sng*, &c. I have given *eng* the preference, which it certainly ought to have.

PRESENT
Sho
Sho
Sho
Shri
Shre
Shu
Sing
Sink
Sit
Slay
Slee
Slide
Sling
Slin
Slit
Smit
Sow
Spea
Spee
Spem
Spill
Spin
Spit,

* Or
† Ma
art, for
† Sit

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show*	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank or shrunk	shrunk
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang or sung	sung
Sink	sank or sunk	sunk
Sit	satt†	sitten or sat‡
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slang or slung	slung
Slink	slank or slunk	slunk
Slit	slit or slitted	slit or slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R
Speak, be-	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend, mis-	spent	spent
Spill	spilt R	spilt R
Spin	span or spun	spun
Spit, be-	spat or spit	spitten or spit‡

* Or *shew, shewed, shewn*—pronounced *show*, &c. see note next page.

† Many authors use *sate* as the past time of *eat*; but this is improper, for it is apt to be confounded with *sate*, to glut.

‡ *Sitten* and *spitten* are preferable, though obsolescent.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Split	split	split
Spread, <i>be-</i>	spread	spread
Spring	sprang <i>or</i> sprung	sprung
Stand, <i>with- &c.</i>	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	struck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank <i>or</i> stunk	stunk
Stride, <i>be-</i>	strode <i>or</i> strid	stridden
Strike	stuck	struck, stricken
String	strang <i>or</i> strung	strung
Strive	strove	striven
Strew, * <i>be-</i>	strewed	strewed <i>or</i>
Strow	strowed	strown, strowed
Swear	swore <i>or</i> sware	sworn
Sweat	sweat	sweat
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen
Swim	swam <i>or</i> swum	swum
Swing	swang <i>or</i> swung	swung
Take, <i>be- &c.</i>	took	taken
Teach, <i>mis- &c.</i>	taught	taught
Tear, <i>un-</i>	tore	torn
Tell	told	told

* *Strew* and *shew* are now giving way to *strow* and *show*, as they are pronounced.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Think, <i>be-</i>	thought	thought
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought R	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

Defective verbs are those which want some of their moods and tenses.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PART.
Can,	could,	_____	Shall,	should,	_____
May,	might,	_____	Will,	would,	_____
Must,	must,	_____	Wis,	wist,	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____	Wit, or } wot,		_____
	quoeth,	_____	Wot,		_____

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Name the Past Tense and Past Participle of

Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring,
 arise, catch, bereave, am, burst, draw, drink,
 fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake,
 grow, have, hear, hide, keep, know, lose,
 pay, ride, ring, run, shake, seek, sell, see,
 sit, slay, slide.



Of ADVERBS.

An *Adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very correctly*.

A LIST OF ADVERBS.

* So, no, not, nay, yea, yes, too, well, up, very, forth, how, why, far, now, then, ill, soon, much, here, there, where, when, whence, thence, still, †more, most, little, less, least, thus, since, ever, never, while, whilst, once, twice, thrice, first, scarcely, quite, rather, again, ago, seldom, often, indeed, exceedingly, already, hither, thither, whither, doubtless, haply, perhaps, enough, daily, always, sometimes, almost, alone, peradventure, backward, forward, upward, downward together, apart, asunder, viz. to and fro, in fine.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs.

The generality of those words that end in *ly* are adverbs of manner or quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where* and *hither*, *thither* and *whither* are all adverbs, except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *oftener*, *of tenest*. Such words as *ashore*, *afoot*, *aground*, &c. are all adverbs.

† When *more* and *most* qualify nouns they are adjectives; but in every other situation they are adverbs.

An adjective with a preposition before it, is by some called an adverb; as, *in general*, *in haste*, i. e. *generally*, *hastily*.—It would be a piece of vexatious refinement to make children, in parsing, call *in general* an adverb, instead of *in*, a prep.—*general*, an adj. having *way* or *view* understood. That such phrases are convertible into adverbs is not a good reason for calling them so.

There are many words that are sometimes used as adverbs; as, I am *more* afraid than ever—and sometimes as adjectives; as, He has *more* wealth than wisdom—See next page.

Exercises on ADVERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept bitterly. He is here now. She went away yesterday.* They came to-day. They will perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn to† catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They that have enough‡ may soundly sleep. Cain wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or later all must die. You read too little. They talk too much. James acted wisely. How many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily. He speaks fluently. Then were they glad. He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her head awry. The ship was driven ashore. No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you read attentively, the more you will improve.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *To-day, yesterday, and to-morrow*, are always nouns, for they are parts of time; as, *Yesterday* is past, *to-day* is passing, and we may never see *to-morrow*. When these words answer to the question *when*, they are governed by a preposition understood; as, When will John come home? (on) *to-morrow*, for he went away (on) *yesterday*.

Much is used 1. as an adverb; as, It is much better to give than to receive.

2. as an adjective; as, In much wisdom, is much grief.

3. as a noun; as, Where much is given, much is required. In strict propriety, however, much can never be a noun, but an adjective; for were the question to be asked, *Much what* is given? it would be necessary to add a noun, and say, where much grace is given, much gratitude is required.

† *To*, before the infinitive of verbs, is an adverb, according to Johnson, and according to Murray, a preposition. The two together may be called the infinitive.

‡ *Enough* (a sufficiency) is here a noun. Its plural—*enoughs*, is applied like many, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an adj. like much, should perhaps be applied only to things that are weighed or measured.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A *Preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them; as, He sailed *from* Leith *to* London in two days.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS,
TO BE GOT ACCURATELY BY HEART.

About, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Bating, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, ^{p. 51 b.} from. In, into, instead of. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over, out of. Past. Regarding, respecting, round. Since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, towards.* Under, underneath, unto, up, upon. With, within, without.

OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it.—When a preposition does not govern an objective case, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*. But in such phrases as *cast up*, *hold out*, *fall on*, the words *up*, *out*, and *on*, must be considered as a part of the verb, rather than as prepositions or adverbs.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another; thus, *before* is a preposition when it refers to *place*; as, He stood *before* the door; and an *adverb* when it refers to *time*; as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun, as, *Before* the time that Philip, &c.

* *Towards* is a *preposition*, but *toward* is an *adjective*, and means "Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The *Inseparable* Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation of them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *conveys* to him? No: he must first be told that *con* signifies to come, and then *CON*, *together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *conveys* means to come or call together?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes; such as adverbs of *negation*, *affirmation*, &c.—prepositions into *separable* and *inseparable*—and conjunctions into seven classes besides the two mentioned next page.—Such a classification has been omitted here, because its utility is questionable.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a word which joins words and sentences together; as, You *and* I must go to Leith: *but* Peter may stay at home.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative—Also, and, because, both, for,* if, since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive—Although, as, as well as, but, either, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, so; than, though, unless, whether, yet.

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor reap; which have neither store-house nor barn; and God feedeth them. You are happy, because you are good.

OBSERVATIONS.

* When *for* can be turned into *because*, it is a conjunction.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dictionary, are in many Grammars marked as conjunctions; such as, *Albeit, also, moreover, likewise, otherwise, nevertheless, then, therefore, wherefore*. Whether they be called adverbs or conjunctions, it signifies but little.

But in some cases is an adverb; as, "We are *but* (only) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as prepositions or adverbs in another place; as, *Since* (conj.) we must part, let us do it peaceably; I have not seen him *since* (prep.) that time; Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.).†

† As many distinctions, however proper in themselves, may prove more hurtful than useful, they should not be made till the learner be perfectly acquainted with the more obvious facts.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An *interjection* is a word which expresses some emotion of the speaker; as, *Oh*, what a sight is here! *Well done*!

A LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! alas! alack! away! aha! begone!
hark! ho! ha! he! hail! halloo! hum! hush!
huzza! hist! hey-day! lo! O! O strange!
O brave! pshaw! see! well-a-day! &c.

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING ERRORS:

I saw a boy which is blind.*	We was not there.†
I saw a flock of gobbes.	I loves him.
This is the horse who was lōst.	He love me.
This is the hat whom I wear.	Thou have been busy.
John is here; she is a good boy.	He dare not speak
The hen lays his eggs.	She need not do it.
Jane is here, he reads well.	Was you there?
I saw two mouses.)	You was not there.
The dog follows her master.	We was sorry for it.
This two horses eat hay.	Thou might not go.
John met three mans.	He dost not learn.
We saw two child.	If I does that.
He has but one teeth.	Thou may do it.
The well is ten foot deep.	You was never there.
Look at the oxes.)	The book were lost.
This horse will let me ride on her.	Thou will better stop.
I can stay this two hours.	The horses was sold.
I have two pen-knives.	The boys was reading
My lady has got his fan.	I teaches him grammar
Two pair of ladies's gloves.	He are not attentive to a
Henry the Eight had six wives.	Thou shall not go out.
I saw the man which sings.	If I bees not at home.
We saw an ass who brayed at us.	Thou can do nothing for
They will stay this two days.	John need not go. [me

* These exercises will at once amuse and improve the pupil.—See Syntax, Rule 14 and 15. —† Syntax, Rule 1.

ON PARSING.

Having the Exercises on Parsing* and Syntax in one volume with the Grammar is a convenience so exceedingly great, that it must be obvious. The following set of exercises on Parsing are arranged on a plan new and important.

All the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a whole page of exercises, and, where very important, of two. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged, to be used thus:—

1. After the pupil has got the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the nouns only. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination in distinguishing the nouns from the other words.†

2. After getting the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the adjectives from the other words, and telling why they are adjectives.

3. After getting all the pronouns very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.

4. Then the verb, without telling what sort, or what number, or person, or tense, for several weeks, or longer, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.

5. Then the definition of an adverb; after which, exercise him orally with many short sentences containing adverbs, and then on those in the book.

* *Parts* should be pronounced *parce*, and not *part*.—See Key, p. 71.

† Those accustomed to use Mr. Murray's lessons in parsing, will perhaps think the following too difficult; let such, however, reflect that Mr. Murray's are too easy; for when no other words are introduced than an *article* and a *noun*, no exercise is given to the pupil's judgement at all; for in every sentence he finds only an *article* and a *noun*; and in the next set, only an *article*, an *adjective*, and a *noun*, and so on.—There is no room for discrimination here, and yet discrimination is the very thing he should be taught.

5. Get all the prepositions by heart, for it is impossible to give such a definition of a preposition as will lead a child to distinguish it with certainty from every other sort of word.

7. Get all the conjunctions by heart. They have been alphabetically arranged, like the prepositions, to facilitate the committing of them to memory.

8. After this, the pupil, if very young, may go over all the exercises, by parsing every word in the most simple manner, viz. by saying, such a word—a *noun*, *singular*, without telling its *gender* and *case*—such a word, a *verb*, without telling its *nature*, *number*, *person*, *tense* and *mood*.

9. In the next and last course, he should go over the exercises, and tell *every* thing about *nouns* and *verbs*, &c. as shown in the example below.

In the Exercises on Parsing, the sentences on every page are numbered by small figures, to enable the reader to find out any sentence in the Key which he may wish to consult.

The small letters refer to the Nos. For example, *p.* in the first sentence of No. a. directs the learner to turn to No. *p.* page 74, and remark that it says, "The verb *to be* or *to have* is often understood;" intimating to him by this reference, that *to be* is understood after *man* in the first sentence of No. a.

O how stupendous was the power,
That raised me with a word!
And every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

O, an interjection—*how*, an adverb—*stupendous*, an adjective in the positive degree, compared by more and most, as, *stupendous*, more stupendous, most stupendous—*was*, a verb, neuter, third person singular, past indicative, (*agreeing with its nominative *power*, here put after it)—*the*, an article, the definite—*power*, a noun, singular, neuter, the nominative—*That*, a relative pronoun, singular, neuter, the nominative, here used for *which*; its antecedent is *power*—*raised*, a verb, active, third person singular, past indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *me*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the objective, (governed by *raised*)—*with*, a preposition—*a*, an article, the indefinite—*word*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (governed by *with*)—*And*, a conjunction—*every*, a distributive pronoun—*day*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (because the *period through or during* is understood)—*and*, and *every*, as before—*hour*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (because *day* was in it, and conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns, &c.)—*I*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the nominative—*lean*, a verb, neuter, first person singular, present indicative—*upon*, a preposition—*the*, an article, the definite—*Lord*, a noun, singular, masculine, the objective, (governed by *upon*.)

* Consult the words within the till the pupil gets the rules of Syntax.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

A few easy sentences chiefly intended as an Exercise on the Active Verb; but to be previously used as an Exercise on Nouns and Adjectives.

No. a.

A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man¹ happy.¹ Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity² to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings³. Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it³. Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years⁴. A good conscience fears nothing⁵. Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise⁶. Dissimulation degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt⁷.

If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no control upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery⁸. Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; it instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turn them honourably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life⁹. Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness¹⁰. Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life¹¹.

¹ Supply *teacher* as, as a reference to No. 2 Intimation.—See 37 in the preceding page.—See Key page 75. &c.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Chiefly on the Active Verb, — continued from last page.

No. a.

Knowledge gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement. Gentlest ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour. Knowledge makes our being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to the perpetual series of gratifications. Moderation controls our angry passions, restrains our avenging judgments. Perseverance in labour will ensure in the prosperity of others, efforts part of their good fortune. The language of mild disquisition is path for the enjoyment of our peace, and the performance of our duty. Sadness is not a hindrance, much alloted to the subject, subject our fancies to the government of reason. Self-control, patience, and obedience, best the preparation of many a youth. Intelligence may give us respect in the eyes of the vulgar, but it will not recommend us to the wise and good. Good nature produces good nature, and kind answers kind, encourages the generous, and moderates the turbulent. Alas! how few persons are in the state of virtue and peace. How few are with serene life, and worthy to stand before his throne. But he who repents immediately, is forgiven.

EXERCISE IN PAIN

Classify on the Noun Verb,—including the verb to be

No. 6.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little^d, than to outlive^d a great deal^d. A virtuous education is a better inheritance than a great estate^d. Good and wise men only can be real friends^d. Friendship can scarcely exist where virtue is not the foundation^d. He that swells in prosperity, will shrink in adversity^d. To prosper in adversity is madness^d. From idleness arises neither pleasure nor advantage^d. We must flee therefore from idleness, the certain parent of guilt and ruin^d.

[illegible]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

EXERCISES IN PARSING

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—See p. 24, below.

No. 61

Virtue must be formed and supported by daily and repeated exertions. You may be deprived of honors and riches against your will; but not of virtue without your consent. Virtue is connected with excellence in every liberal art. Many are brought to ruin by extravagance and dissipation. The best designs are often ruined by finical delays. All our recreations should be accompanied with virtue and innocence. Almost all difficulties may be overcome by diligence. Old friends are preserved, and new ones are procured by a grateful disposition. Weeds are like a row of thorns; and should not be cultivated. To desire to be thought of as a great person is often detrimental to the most important appearance. Noble talents are wasted in the chase, and others, less properly employed. Much mischief has often been prevented by timely consideration. True pleasure is only to be found in the paths of virtue, and every deviation from the right will be attended with pain. That friend is highly to be respected, and timely when friendship is kindly distinguished in adversity.

Example of the Passive Verb

EXERCISES IN PARADISE

Chiefly on the Passive Verb.—Continued.

No. C.

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude: it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. "The mind should be stored with knowledge, and cultivated with care". A reward was obtained for him from the king. "Our most sanguine prospects have often been dashed: too sanguine hopes of any earthly thing should never be entertained." The table of the tyrant was loaded with delicacies of every kind, yet he could not eat. "We have been taught that the afflictions of this life are overruled by that eternal weight of glory which awaits the virtuous." "I cannot remember a virtuous soul ever going to hell." "We are all happy, and have already many reasons for the good." "I think it would be to be divided the day and night into three parts: night would consist of four hours, day would consist of eight hours, and the other eight would be allotted for meditation and prayer, and eight for study and devotion." "All our actions should be regulated by religion and reason." "I never remember to see all the trunks of wisdom and chastity, and simplicity and destroyed by time; but the reputation of wisdom is more than its reality." These two things should be joined: a pious life and a happy death.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.
Different sorts of verbs in the imperative.

No. 2.

Forget the faults of others, and remember
your own. Study universal rectitude and
cherish religious hope. Study your desires
to things, and not things to your desires.
Cherish virtuous friendships, and be
steady in your conduct. Practice
and repeat every thing in dress, diet,
conversation, which has any aspect
of pride. Allow nothing of interest
public or private donations, except
for the sake of some humane action.

Learn to govern all your passions.
For industry is the nurse of virtue.
Consider yourself a citizen of the world,
and deem nothing which respects
the welfare of your nation
unworthy of your notice. Esteem
property and despair not in adversity.
Kind and courteous to all, and have
to some extent without distinction
ward of all customs, policy, superstitions,
invidious, and by slow degrees

with China, Japan, and India, and with
the whole of humanity, by the same
principles of justice and equity.
Remember that the only true religion
is that which teaches us to love
our neighbor as ourselves, and to
do unto others as we would be
done by.

SECRET

No. 2

Let all your thoughts, words, and actions,
be tinged with the love of God.

Let us who wishes for an ef-

...cure to all...ounds the world can
...from...nt...ance...

intercourse with his Creator.

Let no research make you lay aside hope; the future of the world is in making

...of Heaven. Let reason go

Hear Ann read her letter. The

get it better. You need not hear her

I dare not cry. You heard him

...we observed him walk off hastily.

and that charged of him that he was a "black" man, and strike his speeches in their hands.

Alma: It's great! I've never had anything like this before!

...the

Do you have any other information?

...the plaintiff had been ...

Don't let them take your children

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...the ... of ...

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The nominative, though generally placed *before* the verb, is often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence begins with *here*, *there*, &c. or when *if* or *though* is understood; and when a question is asked.

No. c.

Among the many enemies of friendship may be reckoned suspicion and disgust. Among the great blessings and wonders of the creation, may be classed the regularities of times and seasons. Then were they in great fear. Here stands the oak. And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutyehus. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning. Then shalt thou see clearly. Where is thy brother? Is he at home?

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. Were he at leisure, I would wait upon him. Had he been more prudent, he would have been more fortunate. Were they wise, they would read the Scriptures daily. I would give more to the poor, were I able. Could we survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we should often find them peopled with the victims of intemperance, sensuality, indolence and sloth. Were he to see it, I would not believe it, because he told a lie before. Gaming is a vice pregnant with every evil; and to it are often sacrificed wealth, happiness and every thing virtuous and valuable. Is not industry the road to wealth, and virtue to happiness?

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The nominative is often at a great distance from the verb.

No. 5.

That man who is neither elated by success, nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind. That fortitude which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no difficulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptations, — can at best be considered but as gold, not yet brought to the test, of which, therefore, the true value cannot be assigned.

The man who strives to meditate mischief and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts are only employed in means of distrust, and contrivances of ruin; whose mind never pinches from the remembrance of his own sufferings, but to indulge some hope of enjoying the calamities of others; — may justly be numbered among the most miserable of human beings; among those who are guilty without reward; who have neither the gladness of prosperity, nor the pain of innocence. He whose constant employment is to detect and denounce; who looks only to find faults, and speak only to publish them; will be dreaded, hated, and reviled.

He who through vast immensity can place,

The world on worlds — contains the universe.

Describe how you can introduce the world into the universe.

What other planets circle other suns?

What varied being peoples every clime?

May ask why Heaven haunts the human mind?

1. d. 31. 3. through

EXERCISES IN PARAPHRASE.

The infinitive, or part of a sentence, being equal to a noun, is often the nominative to a verb.

No. 1.

To be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, from a fear of the censure of the world, marks a feeble and imperfect character. To endure misfortune with resignation, and bear it with fortitude, is the striking characteristic of a great mind. To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow-creatures, in a degree, to partake of their good fortune, but to repine at their prosperity, is one of the most despicable traits of a narrow mind.

To be ever active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. To satisfy all his demands, is the way to make your child truly miserable. To practice virtue is the sure way to love it. To be at once merry and malicious, is the sign of a conceited heart and a weak understanding. To bear adversity well is difficult, but to be temperate in prosperity is the height of wisdom. To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way, almost every day of our lives. To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence.

* When neither precept nor example is given, then it is the business that is the command to do it; as, To give is pleasant. But when the infinitive has any adjunct, as in the sentence, To assist our son in death, it is the part of a command. It is not to assist, then, but to assist in death.

† Two or three infinitives require a verb in the third person singular. Syntax §. 18, h.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The relative is the substantive to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb. When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and governed either by the verb that comes after it, or by a preposition.

No. 1.

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated by the relief which it can bring us in the time of our greatest need. The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil woven by the hand of mercy. The chief misfortunes that befall us in life, can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed. Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards lead you with dishonour. True charity is not a meteor which occasionally glances, but a luminary which in its steady and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence. We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have picked. Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little. Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker as authors, and to ourselves. True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which pervades the most distant boughs.

Analysis of the above passage.
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

When the antecedent and relative are both in the nominative, the relative is the nominative to the verb next to it and the antecedent is generally the nominative to the second verb.

No. 1.

He who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit. He that does good for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the last. He that is the abettor of a bad action, is equally guilty with him that commits it. He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies. The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence, enables us to support the most severe misfortunes. That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable. Those, and those only, who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, can comprehend its beauties. An error that proceeds from any good principle, leaves no room for repentance. Those who raise envy, will easily incur censure. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy; he only who is active and industrious, can experience real pleasure. That man who is neither elated by success nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances, to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

What is equal to—that which—or the thing which—and represents two cases;—sometimes two nominatives;—sometimes two objectives;—sometimes a nominative and an objective,—and sometimes an objective and a nominative. Sometimes it is an adjective.

No. j.

Regard the quality rather than the quantity of what you read¹. If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done²—to-day, we overcharge the to-morrow with a burden which belongs not to it³. Choose what is most fit: custom will make it the most agreeable⁴. Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess, and to turn their eyes on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties⁵.

What cannot be mended or prevented, must be endured⁶. Be attentive to what you are about, and take pains to do it well⁷. What you do not hear to-day, you will not tell to-morrow⁸. Mark Anthony, when under adverse circumstances, made this interesting remark, "I have lost all, except what I gave away⁹." Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he utters¹⁰.

By what means shall I obtain wisdom?

By what grace was I saved on his brow?

¹ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ² What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ³ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁴ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁵ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁶ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁷ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁸ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁹ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ¹⁰ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity.

¹ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ² What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ³ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁴ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁵ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁶ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁷ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁸ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ⁹ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity. ¹⁰ What here, and elsewhere, is an adjective, denoting quantity.

Whatever and whatsoever are equal to the thing itself
—and represent two cases like water, as on the preced-
ing page. — See page 36, for the same.

No. 6

Whatever gives pain to others, deserves
the name of pleasure! Whoever lives
in an habitual sense of the divine pres-
ence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of
temper. Whatsoever is set before you, eat.
Aspire after perfection in whatever state of
life you choose. Whoever is not content in
poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the
fault is not in the thing, but in the mind.
Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.
By whatever

By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind. Whatever delight, or whatever success is granted by the celestials to soften our fatigues—in thy presence, O Health thou parent of happiness! all those joys spread out and flourish. Whatever your situation in life may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. Whatever be the measure of insult, it is always best to overlook it, and revenge it in no circumstances whatever.

...the fact that the ...
...the fact that the ...

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Do, did and have are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and have auxiliaries like the verb to love.

No. 1.

He who does not perform what he has promised is a traitor to his friend¹. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue². Examples do not authorize a fault³. If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise⁴. The butler did not remember Joseph⁵. You did not get enough of time to prepare your lessons⁶. Did you see my book? Do you go to-morrow? I do not think it proper to play too long⁷. Did he deceive you⁸? He did deceive me⁹. I do not hate my enemies¹⁰. Wisdom does not make a man proud¹¹.

Principal.—He who does the most good, has the most pleasure¹². Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever you can to alleviate them¹³. If ye do these things, ye shall never fall¹⁴. If thou canst do anything, show compassion on us, and help us¹⁵. He did his work well¹⁶. Did he do his work well¹⁷? Did you do what I requested you to do¹⁸? Decidit betrays a looseness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to avow his failings¹⁹. We have no bread²⁰.

Analysis.—He who does the most good, has the most pleasure. *He* is the subject, *who does the most good* is the relative clause, *has* is the verb, *the most pleasure* is the object.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The verb *to be* has very often an adjective after it; and some adjectives seem so closely combined with it, as to lead young people to suppose that they have got a passive verb.

No. m.

Prudence and moderation are productive of true peace and comfort¹. If the powers of reflection were cultivated² by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted³. Learning is preferable to riches; but virtue is preferable to both⁴. He who rests on a principle within, is incapable of betraying his trust, or deserting his friend⁵. Saul was afraid of David⁶. And the men were afraid⁷. One would have thought she should have been ashamed⁸.

Few things are impossible in themselves⁹. To study without improvement is impossible¹⁰: to study as is necessary¹¹ but is should be moderate¹². The Americans were excused on account of their own civil wars, and politeness¹³. We are indebted to our ancestors for civil and religious liberty¹⁴. Many things are worth inquiry to ourselves which are not so to another¹⁵. Man like a lion is a kind of monster in the creation, because all nature is busy about him¹⁶. He presents your minds with reverence for all that is sacred¹⁷. He was unfortunate, because he was inconsiderate¹⁸. She is conscious of her delinquency, and will therefore be busy¹⁹. I am ashamed of you²⁰. She is sadly forlorn²¹.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. Active and neuter verbs are often conjugated with their present participle, joined to the verb *to be*.
2. A noun is always understood, when not expressed, after adjectives and adjective pronouns; such as, *few, many, this, that, all, every, each, either*.—See p. 14, under *they, these*.

No. 7.

1. While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read¹. He was delivering his speech when I left the house². They have been writing on botany³. He might have been rising to eminence⁴. I have been writing a letter, and I am just going to send it away⁵. She was walking by herself when I met her⁶. We are perishing with hunger: I am willing therefore to surrender⁷. We should always be learning⁸. A good man is always studying to be better⁹. We were hearing a sermon yesterday¹⁰.

2. Those only are truly great who are really good¹¹. Few set a proper value on their time¹². Those who despise the admonitions of their friends deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy brings upon them¹³. Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to truth is of the greatest importance¹⁴. Love no interests but those of truth and virtue¹⁵. Such as are diligent will be rewarded¹⁶. I saw a thousand¹⁷. Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst¹⁸. Some are naturally timid; and some bold and active; many are not a little¹⁹.

¹ Many words have the same signification.

The *Past Participle* has uniformly either a relative or personal pronoun, with some part of the verb *to be* understood before it.

No. 0

No. 6.

Make the study of the sacred Scriptures your daily practice and concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the real oracles of Heaven, and the dictates of that spirit that cannot lie. Knowledge softened with complacency and good-breeding will make a man beloved and admired. Gratitude and thanks are the best returns which children can make to their parents for the numberless obligations conferred on them. Precepts have little influence when not enforced by example. He is of all men the happiest, who has a conscience untainted by guilt, and a mind so well regulated as to be able to accommodate itself to whatever the wisdom of Heaven shall think fit to ordain. Mere external beauties of little estimation; and deformity, when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities, does not preclude our respect and approbation. True honour, as defined by Cicero, is the concurrent approbation of good men. Modesty seldom resides in a breast not enriched with nobler virtues.

It is often difficult to supply the requirements of the very best. An expert is often understood. The demand for the patient must determine what part of it is to be used. What is the best, is necessary, should be supplied. It is a very good rule for the patient to follow.

1. Unmarked and registered are subject to inspection at any time.

On the past participle continued from last page.

No. 6.

An elevated genius, employed in little things, appears like the sun in his evening declination; he emits his splendour, but retains his magnitude; and pleases more though he dazzles less. Economy, prudently and temperately conducted, is the safeguard of many virtues; and is, in a particular manner, favourable to exertions of benevolence.

The lovely young lady, who was born on her birth-day, in her helpless years, deprived of all that of every day, save innocence and Heaven, she, who has witnessed much misery, old and young, and has seen many a wretched creature, by the sad and daily surrounding of her. But more by the sad and daily surrounding of her.

We find much pleasure in a child, who has been so much the object of the affection that has given him life, and that they should still have no other object left in their minds, to perform their military service. Children often begin soon to have the sword in their hands, imprinted in their memory, than to have the meanest fixed in their minds.

The guide to all things.

EXERCISES IN PASSING

1. The objective and an active verb, especially when a relative, is often understood.
2. Sometimes the infinitive is improperly omitted, and must be supplied.

No. 9.

1. He that moderates his desires enjoys the best happiness this world can afford.
Few reflections are more distressing than those we make on our own ingratitude. The more virtuous a man has, the more does he applaud it in others. It is not easy to love those we do not esteem. Our good or bad fortune depends on the choice we make of our friends. An ever cautious attention to avoid evil often brings them upon us: and we frequently are brought into misfortune by the very means we pursue to avoid it. He who regularly drinks moderate wine and reads often. She who reads and hears sermons and does not write. Let him strike with his hand, that he may have to give to him that needs it.
The reformation of every day were the thought in a great obligation duty to correct them. There have been that have delivered themselves from that misfortune by that good conduct as virtue.
Who live to please rarely can be good.
Who live to busy rarely can be rich.
Who steals my purse breeds banditti.
For is there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.

EXERCISES, IN PARSING.

1. The objective generally comes after the verb that governs it; but when a *relative*, and in some other cases, it comes before it.
2. When two objectives follow a verb, the *thing* is governed by the verb, and the *person* by a *preposition* understood.

No. 1.

1. Me ye have bereaved of my children Them that honour me I will honour¹. Him whom ye ignorantly worship, declare I unto you². Them that were entering in ye hindered³. Me he restored to mine office, and him he hanged⁴. Those who have laboured to make us wise and good are the persons whom we ought particularly to love and respect⁵. The cultivation of taste is recommended by the happy effects which it naturally tends to produce on human life⁶. These curiosities we have imported from China⁷.

2. And he gave him tithes of all⁸. Who gave thee this authority⁹? Ye gave me meat¹⁰. He gave them bread from heaven¹¹. Give me understanding¹². Give me thine heart¹³. † Friend, lend me three loaves¹⁴. Sell me thy birthright¹⁵. Sell me meat for money¹⁶. I will send you corn¹⁷. Tell me thy name¹⁸. He taught me grammar¹⁹. If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone²⁰. Bring me a candle²¹. Get him a pen²². Write him a letter²³. Tell me nothing but the truth²⁴.

¹ Me, a possessive pronoun, used after the verb, as in the first sentence, for the object of the verb.
² Him, the nominative, for he is the subject of the verb, and supply the ellipsis that
 I have made, I will send you corn, I will send you corn, I will send you corn.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*, and sometimes join an *adjective* to their new-made noun.
 2. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *adverb*.
 2. Though the adjective generally comes *before* the noun, it is sometimes placed *after* it.
- No.
- And where He dwells blest there must be joy.
 — Who shall attempt with wand'ring feet
 The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss,
 And through the palpable obscure find out
 His uncouth way, or spread his airy flight,
 Upborn with undefatigable wings,
 O'er the vast abyss, e'er he arryve
 The happy isle? *Paradise Lost, l. 1. 604.*
3. Then Adam his illustrious guest brought;
 And that the god-like angel answer'd mild:
 The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
 And fortune smil'd deccatly on her birth.
 When even at last the solemn hour shall come
 To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
 I cheerful will obey; there, with new powers,
 Will rising wonders sing.
 The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes
 The illumin'd mountain. — *Grass* sticks the
 into a perfect calm.
 Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled
 Precipitate the bathed shod of man.
 4. But I lose myself in him, — in light ineffable.
 — Pure serenity & peace
 Admires thought and contemplation still.

* The poets often very improperly omit the preposition. It should be "How he arrives of the happy isle." And again, "How he has been all circumstances." for, "How he has been all circumstances."

5. After this, the preface, with many other parts of the Grammar, may be used as additional exercises on parsing.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound.

A simple sentence contains but one subject and one finite verb; as, *Life is short.*

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions; as, *Time is short, our eternity is long.*

A phrase is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming any thing; as, *In truth, He is alive with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, (or nominative,) the attribute, (or verb,) and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing affirmed or denied; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

By the subject I mean the person, thing, or animal, of which something is affirmed or denied. The attribute is the word or words which affirm or deny. The object is the person, thing, or animal, to which the action is referred.

nnb

ENGLISH SYNTAX

Rule I.—A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as,—Thou broadest; He reads; We read.

EXERCISES

I love reading. A soft answer turn away wrath. We are but of yesterday and knoweth nothing. Thou shalt not follow in multitude to do evil. The days of man are but as grass. All things is naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do. All things was created by him. In him we live and move. Frequent commission of crimes harden his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners is formidable. The pyramids of Egypt have stood more than three thousand years. The number of our days are with thee. A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement. A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye. A few pangs of conscience now and then interrupt his pleasures and whisper to him that he once had better thoughts. There are more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons. Not one of those whom thou hast clothed in purple are happy. There are two or three of us who have seen the work.

And they were of the same age.

At the offensive, in English is not varied as in French, where the verb is inflected for person and number. The present of a verb should be in the imperative mood. All these notes in the bottom that have appeared in the text are to be collected in memory, and applied like the rules of the text.

Rule II.—An active verb governs the objective case; as,—We love him; He loves us.*

EXERCISES.

He loves us. He and they we know, but who art thou? She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Ye only have I know. Let them and I the battle try. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not who am innocent.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing I he turned pale. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man whom he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons whom we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

I Repenting of his design, it will be very difficult to change his conduct with the principles he professes. Gophee has away into the land of Judea.

I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratulates with some by traducing others.

* The participle, being a part of the verb, governs the same case.
 † Note. When the objective is a relative, it comes before the verb that governs it. (Mr. Murray's 4th rule is unnecessary.—See Note to p. 114.)
 ‡ Note I.—Nuclear verbs do not admit of an objective after them; thus, Repenting of his design, should be, Repenting of the design.
 § Rule II.—Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them; thus, I must premise with three circumstances, should be, I must premise these circumstances.

RULE III.—*Prepositions govern the objective case; as, —To whom much is given, of him much shall be required.*

EXERCISES.

To ^{me} who will you give that pen? Will you go with ^{me} ~~it~~? Without ^{me} ~~it~~ ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due. With whom do you live? Great friendship subsists between he and I. He can do nothing of himself. They willingly, and of themselves, endeavoured to make up the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody I know not who, in the company. Who do you speak to? ~~to him~~ Who did they ride with? ~~with him~~ He must then serve under! Flattery can hurt none, but those who it is agreeable to. It is not ~~with them~~ ^{in them} that art engaged with. It was not ~~with him~~ ^{in him} that they ever were angry with. Who didst thou receive that intelligence from? The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode ~~on~~ during our journey. Does that boy know who he speaks to? I hope it is not ~~with him~~ ^{in him} thou art displeased with. ~~that~~ ^{that} He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.

* **RULE I.**—*The preposition should be placed immediately before the relative which it governs; as, To whom do you speak?*

The preposition is often separated from the relative: but though this is perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, yet, in serious composition, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.

* **RULE II.**—*It is improper to connect two propositions, or clauses, or words, with the same noun: for example, They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from the house; should be, They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it.—I wrote to him and warned him; should be, I wrote to him and warned him.*

RULE IV.—*Two or more singular nouns coupled with AND, require a verb and pronoun in the plural; as,—James and John are good boys; for they are busy.**
Two or more singular nouns separated by OR, or NOR, require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—James or John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato were the most eminent philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor meet together. Life and death is in the power of the tongue. The time and place for the conference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices. John and I reads better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than the petticoated philosophers. It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

*And is the only conjunction that combines the agency of two or more persons; for, as well as, never does that; but merely states a sort of comparison; thus, "Clear, as well as Cicero, was eloquent." With is sometimes used for and.—See Miscellaneous Observations, p. 141 & 142.
 †Or but are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

RULE V.—*Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs; as,—Do good and seek peace. Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,—He and I are happy.*

EXERCISES.

He reads and writes well. He or she must go. Neither he nor her can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attend to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bringest me into judgement with thee? You and we enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray.

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. She was proud, though now humble. He is not rich, but is respectable. Our season of improvement is short, and whether used or not will soon pass away.

Some forms of the verb must be continued.

Conjunctions frequently couple different moods and tenses of verbs; but in these instances the nominative is generally repeated; as, He was angry, but he will not continue.

The nominative is generally repeated, even in the same mood and tense, when contrast is stated with and, nor, or though, &c. as, He was angry, and he was angry.

RULE VI.—*One verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as, —Forget not to do good.**
To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs, bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, have, and know.†

EXERCISES.

Strive learn. They obliged him to do it. Newton did not wish to obtrude his discoveries on the public. His penetration and diligence seemed to vie with each other. Milton cannot be said to have contrived the structure of an epic poem. Endeavouring to persuade. We ought to forgive injuries.

They need not to call upon her. I dare not to proceed so hastily. I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly. He bade me to go home. It is the difference of their conduct which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other. We heard the thunder to roll. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good man to maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and to cordially forgive its oppressors. Let me to do that. I bid my servant to do this, and he doeth it. I need not to solicit him to do a kind office.

* The infinitive mood is frequently governed by nouns and adjectives, as, They have a desire to learn: *Worthy to be loved.* *Fit to be imitated.* In this case, before the infinitive, is unnecessary.

† *To* governs the objective case, as, *He bid him to learn.* It is generally used after the names of these verbs, except *let*, as, *He was made to believe it; He was made to go; and sometimes after the verb, as, I bid him to do this, especially when the principal verb; as, I bid him to wait all the way — see p. 61, &c.*

The infinitive is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as, *To proceed. To continue the quest. To learn.*

Rule VII.—When two nouns come together signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case; as,—John's book; on eagle's wings; his heart.

When two nouns come together signifying the same thing, they agree in case; as, Cicero the orator; The city Edinburgh.

EXERCISES.

Pompey's pillar. Virtue's reward. A man's manner frequently influence his fortune. Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord. A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage. Helen's beauty was the cause of Troy's destruction. Wisdom's precepts are the good man's delight. Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus' feet. Moses' rod. Herodias' sake. Righteousness' sake. For conscience's sake. And they were all baptized him in the river Jordan.

* **Rule.**—When several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe with s is omitted in the last, and understood in the rest; as, Jane and Lucy's books.

When emphasis intervenes, the form of the possessive should be annexed to each; as, This gained the king's as well as the people's approbation. To prevent too much of the humming sound, the s after the apostrophe is generally omitted when the first noun has an s in each of its two last syllables, and the second noun begins with s, as, Righteousness' sake, For conscience' sake, Francis' sake.

It has lately become common when the nominative singular ends in s, or ss, to form the possessive by omitting the s after the apostrophe, as, James' book, Miss' shoes, instead of James's book, Miss's shoes. This is improper. Put these phrases into questions, and then they will appear ridiculous. Is this book James'? Are these shoes Miss'? Now are they less ridiculous without the interrogatory form; as, This book is James' book.—K. 125-6-7.

We sometimes use of instead of the apostrophe and s, thus we say, The wisdom of Socrates, rather than Socrates's wisdom. In these instances we use the of and the possessive termination too; as, the discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's, that is, one of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries. A picture of my friend, means a portrait of him: But a picture of my friend's means a portrait of some other person, and that is belongs to my friend.

As precedes rules for the formation of the possessive case, in all cases.

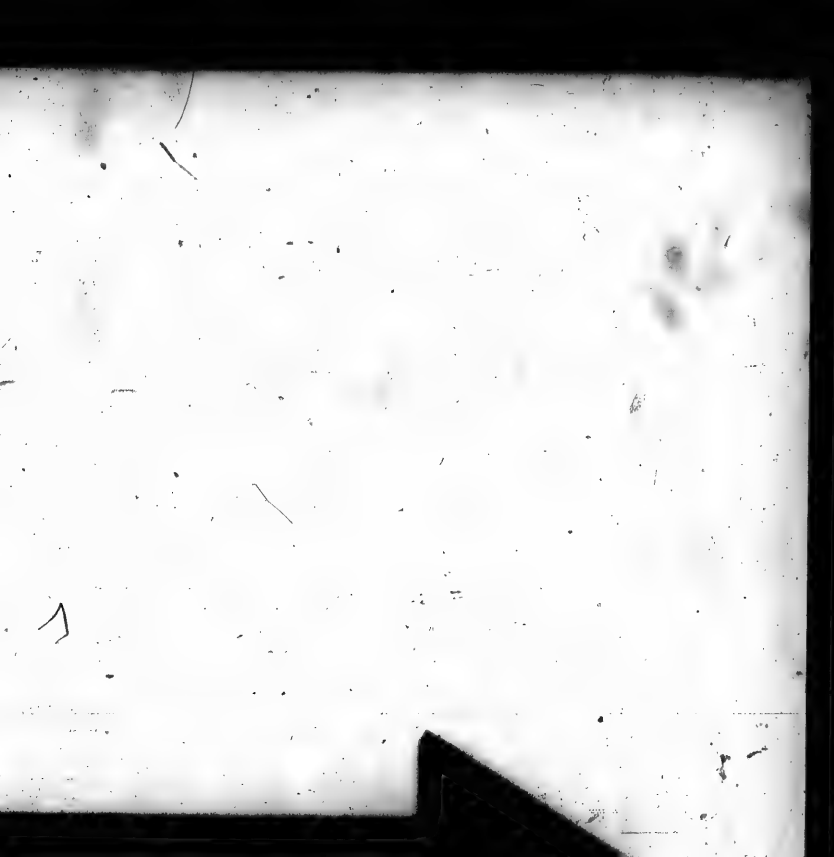
RULE VIII.—When a noun or pronoun conveys unity of idea, it should be singular; as, *The king was large.* When a noun or pronoun conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as,—*My people do not consider they have not known me.*

EXERCISES.

The meeting was well attended. The people had no opinion of ^{their} own. Send the multitude away, that it ^{may} go and buy ^{them} itself bread. The people ^{was} very numerous. The council ^{was} not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleece, ^{are}, or ought to be, the object of the shepherd's care. When the nation complains, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament ^{are} dissolved. The fleet ^{was} seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings ^{was} immense. The remnant of the people ^{was} persecuted. The committee ^{was} divided in its sentiments. The army ^{are} marching to Cadiz. Some people ^{are} busy, and yet does very little. Never ^{was} any nation so infatuated. But this people who know ^{not} the law ^{are} cursed.

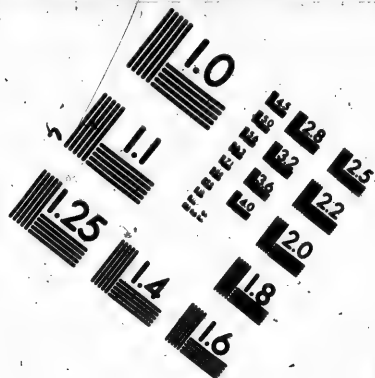
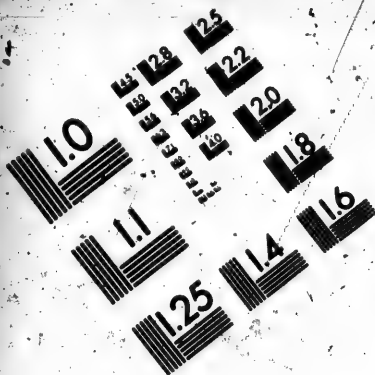
None can exactly be given, I shall merely add a few correct examples for the pupil's imitation; thus, I left the parcel at Smith's the bookbinder; the Lord Mayor of London's authority. For David thy father's sake; He took refuge at the governor's the king's representative. Whose glory did he emulate? He emulated Caesar's, the greatest general of antiquity. The law ^{is} the rule ^{is} the rule ^{is} the rule.



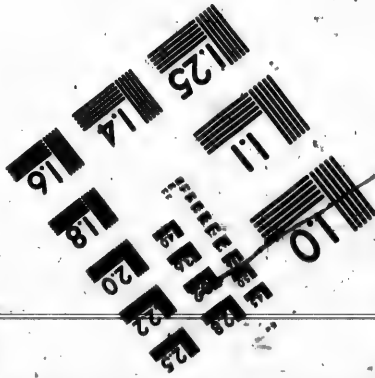
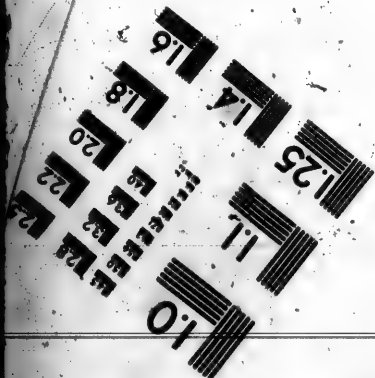
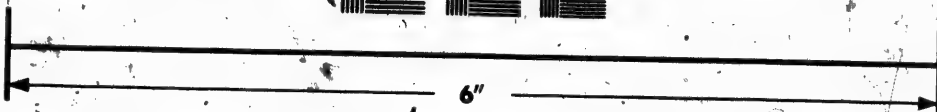
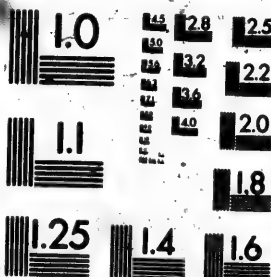








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RULE IX.—*The verb TO BE should have the same case after it that it has before it; as, I am he; I took it to be him.**

EXERCISES.

It was me who wrote the letter. Be not afraid, it is me. It was not me. It was him who got the first prize. I am sure it was not us that did it. It was them who gave us all this trouble. I would not act the same part again, if I were him. He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are them which testify of me.

I saw one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It might have been him. It is impossible to be them. It was either him or his brother that gained the first prize.

* When the verb *to be* is understood, it has the same case after it that it has before it; as, He seems the leader of a party; I supposed him a man of learning;—that is, to be the leader, &c. to be a man, &c. Part of a sentence is sometimes the nominative both before and after the verb to be; as, He was in town, the master of thy anger.

The verb *to be* is often followed by an adjective.—See No. 2.

Some cases which signify naming, and some number words, have a nominative after them; as, He shall be called John; He became the slave of irregular passions. Stephen did a wrong for the Christian religion.

Some passive verbs admit an objective after them; as, John was sent abroad, supposing he was promised that, that he was called there.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

RULE X.—*Sentences that imply contingency and futurity require the subjunctive mood:* as, *If he be alone, give him the letter.**
When contingency and futurity are not both implied, the indicative ought to be used; as, *If he speaks as he thinks, he may safely be trusted.*

EXERCISES.

If a man smites his servant, and he die, he shall surely be put to death. If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind. Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If thou be Christ, save thyself and us. If he does promise, he will certainly perform. *Oh!* that his heart was tender. As the governors were present, the children behaved properly. Though he falls he shall not be utterly cast down.

Despise not any condition lest it happen to be thy own. Let him that is sanguine take heed lest he miscarry. Take care that thou break not any of the established rules.

If he is but discreet he will succeed. If he be but in health, I am content. If he does but intimate his desire, it will produce obedience.

* The exercise may all be extended by the rule at the end of the page.
 † **RULE I.**—*Let and that annexed to a command require the subjunctive mood;* as, *Let not sleep, lest thou come to poverty.* *Let him that will be great, put to Jacob either good or bad.*
 ‡ **RULE II.**—*If, with but following it, when futurity is denoted, require the subjunctive mood;* as, *If he do but touch the hills, they shall melt.* But when future time is not expressed, the indicative ought to be used. In the subjunctive the auxiliaries shall, should, &c. are generally to be used; as, *Though he fall, i. e. though he should fall.* *Grant repentance once compass his mind, i. e. until repentance shall compass.*—K. 216

RULE XL.—Some Conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions ; thus,

<i>Neither</i>	requires	<i>Nor</i>	after it ; as, <i>Neither</i> he <i>nor</i> his brother was in.
<i>Though</i>		<i>Yet</i>	<i>Though</i> he was rich, <i>yet</i> for our sakes, &c.
<i>Whether</i>		<i>Or</i>	<i>Whether</i> he will do it <i>or</i> not, I cannot tell.
<i>Either</i>		<i>Or</i>	<i>Either</i> she <i>or</i> her sister must go.
<i>As</i>		<i>As</i>	Mine is <i>as</i> good <i>as</i> yours.
<i>As</i>		<i>So</i>	<i>As</i> the stars <i>as</i> shall thy seed be, <i>as</i> the one dieth, <i>so</i> dieth the other.
<i>So</i>		<i>As</i>	He is not <i>so</i> wise <i>as</i> his brother. To see thy glory <i>so</i> <i>as</i> I have seen it, &c.
<i>So</i>		<i>That</i>	I am <i>so</i> weak <i>that</i> I cannot walk.

EXERCISES.

It is neither cold ^{or} hot. It is so clear ^{that} I need not explain it. The relations are so uncertain, ^{as} that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally deserving as the other. I must be so candid to own that I have been mistaken. ^{neither} He would not do it himself, nor let me do it. He was ^{so} as angry as he could not speak. ^{as} as thy days, so shall thy strength be. ^{Though} he slay me, ^{so} will I trust in him. He must ^{either} go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure ^{as} cannot admit of change. He is not ^{as} eminent, and ^{as} much esteemed as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one dieth ^{as} as the other. ^{as} far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. His raiment was so white as snow.

* The poets frequently use *Or*—*or*, for *Either*—*or*; and *Nor*—*nor* for *Neither*—*nor*.—In prose *neither* is often used for *neither*—*nor*. The *or* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed. *Or* does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other; as, *10s.* or *£1 sterling* is enough.

† See K. No. 100.

RULE XII.—*When the present participle is used as a noun, it requires an article before it, and of after it; as,—The sum of the moral law consists in the obeying of God, and the loving of our neighbour as ourselves.**

EXERCISES.

The Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining of wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

† Our approving their bad conduct may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care. ¶ What is the reason of this person's dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done.

* These phrases would be right, were the articles and of both omitted; as, The sum of the moral law consists in obeying God, and loving our neighbour, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the sense is necessary; as, He confessed the whole in the hearing of three witnesses, and the Court spent an hour in hearing their deposition.—K. No. 286.

† The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of of after it, and sometimes not; as, Their observing of the rules prevented danger. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

When a preposition follows the participle of to is inessential; as, His depending on promises proved his ruin. His neglecting to study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

‡ **RULE.**—A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case; as, Much will depend on the pupil's assiduous frequency.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my horse's running to-day? surely Do you think I should let him run? but, What do you think of my horse's running? means, He has run, do you think he ran well?

RULE XIII.—*The past participle is used after the verbs have and be; as,—I have written a letter; he was chosen.*

EXERCISES.

He ha swrote his copy. I would have wrote a letter. He had mistook his true interest. The coat had no seam, but was wave throughout. The French language is spoke in every kingdom in Europe. His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition. The horse was stolen. They have chose the part of honour and virtue. The Rhine was froze over. She was showed into the drawing-room. My people have slid backwards. He has broken the bottle. Some fell by the way-side, and was tread down. The price of cloth has lately rose very much. The work was very well executed. His vices have weakened his mind, and broken his health. He would have went with us, had he been invited. Nothing but application is wanted to make you an excellent scholar.

He soon began to be weary of having nothing to do. He was greatly heated, and he drank with avidity. The bending hermit here a prayer began. And end with sorrows as they first began.

A second deluge learning then rose.

And the monks finished what the Goths began.

* *Rule.*—The past participle must not be used instead of the past tense. It is improper to say, *As begun, for he begun, he read, for he read.*

RULE XIV.—*Pronouns agree in gender, number and person with the nouns for which they stand.* as,—John is here, *he* came an hour ago. Every tree is known by *its* fruit.

EXERCISES.

Answer not a fool according to *her* folly.
A stone is heavy; and the sand *weighty*;
but a fool's wrath is heavier than *it* both.
Can a woman forget *his* sucking child, that
she should not have compassion on the son
of her womb? yea, *they* may forget, yet will
I not forget *thee*. Take handfuls of ashes
of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle *it* to-
wards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and
it shall become small dust. Can any per-
son, on their entrance into life, be fully se-
cure that *they* shall not be deceived? The
mind of *man* cannot be long without some
food to nourish the activity of *his* thoughts.
• *These* boys are diligent. I have not seen
him for ten days. You have been absent
for two hours. *Those* sort of people fear
nothing. We have lived here *this* many
years. The chasm made by the earthquake
was twenty feet broad, and one hundred fa-
thoms depth. There is six feet water in
the hold. I have no interests but that of
truth and virtue. *These* sort of favours did
real injury.

NOTE.—Nouns and numeral adjectives must agree in number ac-
cording to the case: thus, *These boys*, should be, *these boys*, because
boys is plural: and *six feet* should be, *six feet*, because *six* is plural.

Words should never be joined to common nouns in the plural; thus,
Almost the whole inhabitants were present; should be, *Almost all the*
inhabitants; but it may be joined to collective nouns in the plural; thus,
These cities were swallowed up by the earthquake.

Rule XV.—The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as, Thou *who* readest; The book *which* was lost.

EXERCISES.

Those *which* seek wisdom will certainly find her. This is the friend *which* I love. That is the vice *which* I hate. This moon *which* rose last night. Blessed is the man *who* walketh in wisdom's ways. Thou *who* has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it. The child *which* was lost is found. The tiger is a beast of prey, *who* destroys without pity. *Who* of those men came to his assistance?

It is the best *which* can be got. Solomon was the wisest man *whom* ever the world saw. It is the same picture *which* you saw before. And all *which* beauty, all *which* wealth, &c. gave, &c. The lady and lap-dog *which* we saw at the window. Some village Hampden, *which* with dauntless breast, &c.

It does not appear to me that it is harsh and improper, as Mr. Murray says, to apply *who* to children, because they have little reason and are not rational. But if it is, how can we apply *who* to the wise and apply *who* to them? That seems preferable to either. In our translation of the Bible, *who* and *which* are both applied to children, but *who* is used in Rom. xiii. 14 and 15. Matt. ii. 16. Gen. xii. 2.

Which is applied to inanimate objects, and also to persons in talking of them as objects.

Rule.—That is used instead of *Who* or *Which*.
After adjectives in the superlative degree, after *the* and *any*.

As, The man *the* wisest consists of two words, *the* and *the* referring *who* as understood. *Which*: as, The man and the horse *which* we saw yesterday. *Who*: as, *Who* that has any sense of reason would have argued thus?

It seems to be no satisfactory reason for preferring *that* to *who* when used after *all*, except that. There is indeed no good authority for using *who* after *all*, as for using *that*. Addition, for instance, uses *all* in several places in one paper.

Rule XVI.—When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as, —Thou art the boy that was dux yesterday.*

EXERCISES.
I am the man who command you. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintains it. —Thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who has cultivated them but little. I am a man who speak but seldom. Thou art the friend that has often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who dried up the Red Sea before thy people Israel.†

† The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.)

* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent; as, —I am verily a man who am a Jew. —John 18: 37.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relative should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject be next the relative or not. It is true; but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to prevent the impropriety of choosing from one person of the verb to an other, as in the 3rd example.

2 When we address the Divine Being, &c. in any opinion, more fit and exalted to make the relative agree with the second person, as the Scriptures are generally done. See Job. ix. 7, &c. This sentence may therefore be said to be in the third person singular of verbs, the solemn act seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar one; thus, I am the Lord thy God, who smother thee to death; who sendeth thee by the way that thou shouldst go; —is more elevated than, I am the Lord thy God, who smother thee to death; who sendeth thee by the way that thou shouldst go.

Rule.—The relative ought to be placed next its antecedent; to give emphasis; thus, The boy had his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; should be, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, had his companion.

RULE XV II.—When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the person next to it; as—Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.

EXERCISES.

Either I or thou ~~am~~ greatly mistaken.
He or I ~~is~~ sure of this week's prize. • Either Thomas or thou ~~has~~ spilt the ink on my paper. John or I ~~has~~ done it. He or thou ~~is~~ the person who must go to London on that business.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Your gold and silver ~~is~~ cankered. Fear and a snare ~~is~~ come upon us. The master taught him and I ~~to~~ read. Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old, having been the wife of one husband, well reported of for good works; if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work. The candidate ~~being~~ chosen was owing to the influence of party. The winner ~~has~~ been as young as we expected it to be. Him and her were of the same age. If the night ~~have~~ gathered aught of evil dispense it. My people ~~do~~ not consider.

RULE XVIII.—*A singular and a plural nominative separated by OR or NOR, require a verb in the plural; as,—"Neither the captain nor the sailors were saved."*

The plural nominative should be placed next the verb.

EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches was injurious to him. He or they was ^{offended} at it. Whether one or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers deserves to be praised.

† A great cause of the low state of industry was the restraints put upon it. His meat were locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment were controversy.

† Thou and he shared it between them. James and I are attentive to their studies. You and he are diligent in reading their books. therefore they are good boys.

strong is our natural love of brevity, that such a tedious and formal attention to correctness would justly be reckoned stiff and pedantic. It is better to avoid both forms of expression when it can be conveniently done.

* The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A pardonable love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both, and in a thousand other instances.

† **RULE I.**—When the verb *is* or *are* stands between a singular and plural nominative, it agrees with the one and it, or with the one which is more naturally the subject of it; as, "The wages of sin is death."

† **RULE II.**—When a pronoun refers to the words of different persons, coupled with *And*, it becomes plural, and agrees with the last person when *I* or *We* is transposed; and with the second, when *I* or *We* is not transposed; as, "John and I will lend you our books." *John and you have got your lessons.*

RULE XIX.—*It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb; as,—Man that is born of a woman, he is of few days, and full of trouble;—*
*omit he.

EXERCISES.

The king he is just. The men they were there. Many words they darken speech. My banks they are furnished with bees. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures they alone are durable.

† Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. † Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

¶ For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth low.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

It is some times where the noun is nearly synonymous, the repetition of it to the pronoun is not only allowable but even elegant; as, The Lord he is the God. 1 Kings, xviii. 36; see also Deut. xxxi. 6.

† It ought to be, If this rule had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him.

† Rule.—It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an objective after the same verb; thus in Deut. iv. 3. Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Baal-peor, for all the men that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you. This is superfluous, as a transposition of the last phrase, will show. Thus, For the Lord hath destroyed all the men from among you that followed Baal-peor.

—AND HERE THERE IS A SECOND ANNOTATION.

RULE XX.—*The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb; as,—For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.* His being idle was the cause of his ruin.*

EXERCISES.

To be carnally minded ~~are~~ death, but to be spiritually minded ~~are~~ life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, ~~are~~ required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, ~~are~~ very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, ~~is~~ the best preservatives of health.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

* The infinitive is equal to a noun; thus, To play is pleasant, and boys love to play; are equal to. Play is pleasant, and boys love play.
—p. 64, b.

The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the present participle; as, To advise; To attempt; or advising, attempting; this substitution can be made only in the beginning of a sentence.

NOTE.—Part of a sentence is often used as the objective after a verb, as, You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises. What will you find? —Ans. That the world does not perform what it promises. Therefore, the clause, that the world does not perform, &c. must be the objective after find. Did I not tell (to) thee that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Here the clause, that thou wouldst bring me to ruin, is the objective after tell.

RULE XXI.—*Double comparatives and superlatives are improper; thus, — Mine is a more better book, but John's is the most best; should be, Mine is a better book, but John's is the best.*

EXERCISES.

The nightingale's voice is the ^{sweetest} ~~most sweet~~-est in the grove. James is a ^{worse} ~~worst~~ scholar than John. Tray is the ^{nicest} ~~most~~ swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautifullest man. He is the ^{chiefest} ~~most~~ among ten thousand.

His exertion was ^{most} ~~more~~ untried. His work is ^{perfect} ~~more perfect~~; his brother's ^{more} ~~most~~ perfect; and his father's the ^{most} ~~most~~ perfect of all.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. And Joshua, he shall go over before thee, as the Lord hath said. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. And the righteous men they shall judge them, &c. If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself. The people, therefore, that was with him, when he raised Lazarus out of his grave, bare record. Public spirit is a more universal principle than a sense of honour.

* Chief, universal, perfect, true, &c. These are the only words without *more* or *most*. In language without *more* or *most*, the word *chief* results the superlative form. In *more* or *most*, a lower comparison with the universal would naturally will be the most perfect.

Pierre Bouchard

RULE XXII.—Two negatives in the same sentence are improper; * thus,—I cannot by no means allow it; *should be*, I can by no means allow it, *or*, I cannot by any means allow it.

EXERCISES.

I cannot drink ~~no~~ ^{any} more. He cannot do ~~nothing~~. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be a ~~teacher~~ ^{teacher}. They could not travel ~~no~~ ^{any} farther. Covet neither riches nor honours, nor ~~no~~ ^{any} such perishing things. Nothing ~~never~~ affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let ~~no~~ ^{any} one disturb me. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, ~~neither~~ at present, ~~nor~~ at any other time.

FROM QUOTED EXERCISES.

As far as I can judge, a spirit of independency and freedom, tempered by sentiments of decency, and the love of order influenced in a most remarkable manner the minds of the subjects of this happy republic. James and I ~~are~~ ^{our} cousins. Thy father's merits set thee forth to view. That it is our duty to be pious admit of no doubt. If he becomes very rich, he may be less industrious. It was written extemporé. Romulus, which founded Rome, killed his brother Remus.

* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative. as, Nor did they not perceive him; that is, They did perceive him. In this case they are proper.

When one of the negatives, (such as *no*, *not*, *any*, *nor*, &c.) is joined to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression: as, His language, though simple, is not inelegant; that is, it is elegant.

RULE XXIII.—*Adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as,—He is very attentive; She behaves well, and is much esteemed.**

EXERCISES.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense.

† The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Having [not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.
‖ Ask me never so much dowry.

* This is but a general rule; for it is impossible to give an exact and determinate use for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

† The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it; as, The women *voluntarily* contributed all their rings and jewels, &c. They *carried* their proposition *forward*.

‡ *Not*, when it qualifies the general participle, comes before it.

§ *Never* is often improperly used for *ever*; thus, "If I make my head *never* aches," should be, "*ever* so does."

¶ The note in former editions, stating that "*Ly* is cut off from *exceedingly* when the next word ends in *ly*," has been removed; but because it properly belonged to the 7th rule, and because it was in some degree encouraging a breach of that rule. Two words which end in *ly*, succeeding each other, are indeed a little offensive to the ear, but rather than write bad grammar, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of *exceedingly* in this case altogether; and instead of saying, "He used me *exceedingly* discreetly," say "He used me very discreetly," or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

RULE XXIV.—*Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives; as,—*Remarkable well, for remarkably well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities, instead of *thy frequent infirmities*; or,

Adverbs qualify adjectives and verbs—Adjectives qualify nouns.

EXERCISES.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeable to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

* From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Where† are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there in an hour. He drew up a petition, where‡ he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

* **RULE I.**—*From* should not be used before *hence*, *thence* and *whence*, because it is implied. In many cases, however, the omission of *from* would render the language intolerably stiff and disagreeable.

† **RULE II.**—After verbs of *motion*, *hither*, *thither* and *whither* should be used, and not *here*, *there* and *where*.

‡ **RULE III.**—*When* and *while* should not be used as nouns, nor where own proposition and a relative, as *Forasmuch* &c.—For *while*, *N. 294.*

RULE XXV.—*The comparative degree, and the pronoun other require than after them, and such requires as; as.*—Greater than I. No other than he. Such as do well.

EXERCISES

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is none other but the gate of paradise. Such sharp replies that cost him his life. To trust in him is no more than to acknowledge his power.

† James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. I understood him the best of all others who spoke on the subject. Elizabeth was the fairest of all her daughters. He is the likeliest of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittiest of the three, not the wisest.

* Such, meaning either a consequence or so great, requires that; as his behaviour was such, that I ordered him to leave the room. Such is the influence of money, that few can resist it.

† Rule.—When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used; but when more than two, the superlative; as. This is the wisest of the two. Mary is the wisest of them all.

When the two objects form a group, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require than before the first, then the superlative without the comparative, and say, "James is the wisest of the two." "He is the wisest of the two." The superlative is often most agreeable to the ear; nor is the sense injured. In many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form renders the language less stiff and formal.

‡ A comparison in which more than two are compared, may be expressed by the comparative, as well as by the superlative; and in some cases better; but the comparative considers the objects compared as belonging to different classes; while the superlative compares them as

RULE XXVI.—A pronoun after than or as, either agrees with a verb or is governed by a verb or preposition understood; as,—He is wiser than I (am); She loved him more than (she loved) me.*

EXERCISES.

John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than he by his death. She suffers hourly more than he. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than her. They are greater gainers than we. She is not so learned as him. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as those that do.

† Who betrayed her companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him. It was her. Whom did you meet? Her. Who bought that book? Her. Whom did you see there? He and she. Whose pen is this? Mine.

Illustration.—The comparative is used thus: "Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity." Here Greece stands by itself as opposed to the other nations of antiquity. She was none of the other nations. She was more polished than they. The same idea is expressed by the superlative when the word other is absent; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is assigned the highest place in the class of objects among which she is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

When she immediately follows than, it is used improperly in the objective case; as, "Alfred, than whom a greater king never reigned, was wiser than grammatical." It ought to be, *than me*; because *me* is the nominative to *was understood*.—Thus, *John* is as had a phrase as *the* is silly. *John* is as. It is true that some of our best writers have used *than him*, but it is also true, that they have used other phrases which we have rejected as ungrammatical; then why not reject this too? The character in the nursery will have been excluded.

RULE.—The word containing the answer to a question, never, in any case, can follow the word *than* or *as*; as, "Who said this?" (John.) "Who said *than* me this?" John's (answer.)

RULE XXVII.—*The distributive pronouns, each, every, either, neither, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only; as,—Each of his brothers is in a favourable situation; Every man is accountable for himself; Either of them is good enough.**

EXERCISES.

Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bears date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. *Is either of these men your friend?*

† And Jonathan the son of Shimeah, a man of great stature, that had on each hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes.

‡ Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censor. The king of Israel and the king of Judah, sat either of them on his throne.

* *Each* relates to two or more objects, and signifies both of the two, or every one of any number taken singly.

† *Each* relates to more than two objects, and signifies each one of them taken individually.—It is quite correct to say, *Every six miles*, &c.

Either signifies one out of two others, but not both. *Neither* imports not either.

Either is sometimes improperly used instead of *each*, as, On either side of the river was there the top of hills; instead of, On each side of the river.

RULE XXVIII.—*When two persons or things are contrasted, that refers to the first mentioned, and this to the last; as,—Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; that ennobles the mind, this debases it.*

EXERCISES.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *this* tends to excite pride, *that* discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; *this* binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, *that* exalts them to the skies.

And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians, and the camp of Israel; and it was a cloud and darkness to *that*, but it gave light to *this*. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown: the *latter* was remarkable for his meekness, the *former* was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth: the *former* I consider as an act, the *latter* as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part: the *former* wings its way to its almighty source, the *latter* drops into the dark and noisome grave.

Former and latter are often used instead of that and this. They are also used in both numbers.

That and this are seldom applied to persons; but former and latter are applied to persons and things indiscriminately. In most cases, however, the application of the pronouns is preferable to either of these.

RULE XXIX.—*In the use of verbs and words that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed; for example,—I remember him these many years, should be, I have remembered him &c.**

EXERCISES.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days. And he that ~~was~~ ^{has been} dead sat up, and began to speak. The next new year's day I shall ~~be~~ ^{have been} at school three years. The court laid hold on all the opportunities which the weakness or necessities of princes afford~~ed~~, to extend its authority. Ye will not come unto me that ye might ~~have~~ ^{have} life. His sickness was so great that I often feared he would ~~have~~ ^{have} died before our arrival. It would ~~have~~ ^{have} given me great satisfaction to ~~have~~ ^{have} relieve him from that distressed situation.

† I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. We have done no more than it was our duty to ~~have~~ ^{have} done. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to ~~have~~ ^{have} been a man of letters. It was a pleasure to ~~have~~ ^{have} received his approbation of my labours. I intended to ~~have~~ ^{have} written you last week.

* The best general rule that can be given, is, To choose what seems necessarily requires.

† **RULE.**—After the past tense, the present infinitive (and not the past) should be used: as, I intended to write to my father, and still I intended to have written;—for however long it now is since I thought of writing, to write written present to me, and must still be considered as present when I bring back that time and the thoughts of it.

RULE XXX.—*It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which usually follows it; thus,—*
She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding; should be, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

They very justly condemned the prodigal, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protector, as they called him, imperious monarch. Beyond this, the arts cannot be traced of civil society. These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's (psalms). This is Paul's, the Christian hero and great apostle of the Gentile's advice. O, whoever dares

However beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. However beautiful his reign, despite the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

As the fig tree shall not bear fruit, so the hypocrite shall not bear fruit.

Whoever will winnow, are often divided by the wind, and the chaff is blown away. On the other hand, the wheat is gathered into the garner. It is not necessary to be a hypocrite, but it is necessary to be a Christian. The hypocrite is a man who is not a Christian, but who is a hypocrite. The Christian is a man who is a Christian, but who is not a hypocrite. The hypocrite is a man who is not a Christian, but who is a hypocrite. The Christian is a man who is a Christian, but who is not a hypocrite.

RULE XXXIII.—*Certain words and phrases must be followed with appropriate prepositions; such as,*

Accuse of	Exception from
Abhorrence of	Expert at or in
Absent from	Fall under
Acquit of	Free from
Adapted to	Gratified by or with
Agreeable to	Independent of or on
Averse to	Intimate with
Bestow upon	Intimate with
Boast or brag of	Married to
Call in or for	Martyr for
Change for	Need of
Confident in	Observance of
Conformable to	Prejudice against
Compliance with	Proof by
Consent to	Provide with
Conversant with	Reconcile to
Dependent upon	Reduce under or to
Derogation from	Reign to
Die of or by	Reside at
Differ from	Resemblance to
Discrepancy in	Resolve upon
Diminution of	Secure from
Disappointed by	Talkative on or of
Disapprove of	Thank for or on
Discouragement to	Threaten with
Blame for	Wait on
Eager to	Wait on
Engaged in	Wait on

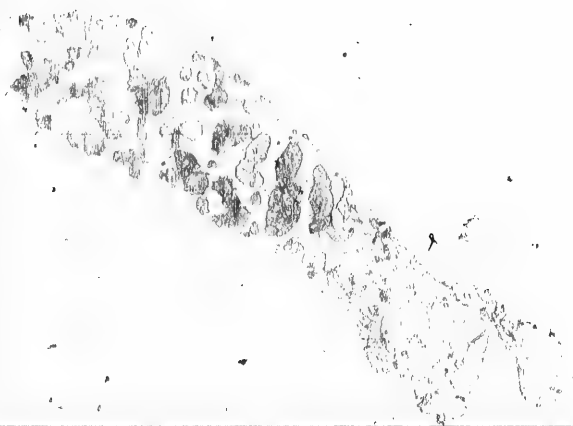
The same prepositions are used in many other cases, and generally follow the words which they govern.

THESE THINGS CONSIDERED ON RULES

He was totally dependent on the royal crown. He accused the minister for betraying the Dutch. You have bestowed your favours on the most deserving persons. His abhorrence of gaming was extreme. I differ from you. The English were very different then from what they are now. In compliance with his father's advice, he would not comply with his measures. It is no discouragement to the authors. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution of their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Is it consistent with our nature? Conformable with this plan. Agreeable with the sacred text. Call for your uncle.

He was eager in recommending it. He had no regard for his father's commands. Thy prejudice is my cause. It is more than they thought for. There is no need for it. Reconciling himself with the world. No resemblance with any other. He was engaged with writing. We must have experience. He swerved from the path. He is resolved on going to the Persian court. He was at work. He was at receiving.

think of is perhaps more common in modern publications



RULE XXXIII. All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and definite construction throughout be carefully preserved. For example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but no so much admired, as Cinthio" is inaccurate; because more requires *than* after it, which in no wise stands in the sentence. It should be, He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired. A proper choice of words and a perspicuous arrangement should be carefully attended to.

The reward is his due, and it has all ready, or will hereafter, be given to him. He was guided by interests always different, sometimes contrary to those of the community. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay of many, might and probably were good. No person was ever so perplexed as he has been to-day. He was more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion. Then said they unto him, what shall we do that we may work the works of God? Sincerity is valuable, and even more valuable than knowledge. The greatest masters of critical learning differ among one another.

But from this direful period the recovery of the empire was become desperate; no wisdom could obviate its decadence. He was at one time thought to be a superstitious child.

NOTE. The necessity of any clause is evident on every instance of this kind. Thus, in the two, only the clause is the preceding rule, is illustrated by each again. The first two is followed by a third, because the two words, *only* and *the*, are connected by the conjunction *and*, and the clause is the result of the conjunction.

Rule XXXIV.—*A* is used before nouns in the singular number only. *The* is used before nouns in both numbers. The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a whole species; and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c. The last of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to one person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

To use the articles properly, is of the greatest importance; but it is impossible to give a rule applicable to every case. Examples of the proper use and omission of the articles.

EXERCISES.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting. A man is the noblest work of the creation. The wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors. We must act our part with constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant. There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people. Purity has its seat in the heart, but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct, as to form the great and essential part of a character. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour. He has been much censured for paying little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

The distinction between an individual representing the whole of a species, when compared with another individual representing another species, is a more precise thing than the case of two dogs are more graceful than cats.

A nice distinction of the sense is made by the use of the article in the above. If I say, he behaved with little reverence, I praise him; but if I say, he behaved with little reverence, I blame him.

Rule XXXV. An *ellipsis*, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man; we say, He was a *learned, wise, and good man*.

EXERCISES.

A house and a garden. The laws of God and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate; he is disinterested; he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as we often condemn imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family nor his friends, nor his reputation. He treated every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled and will be often disturbed.

He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, and they did not succeed.

It is the kindness of the contemptuous man, to say what others have done it, but then have not; i.e. then have not done it.

RULE
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RULE XXXVI.—*An ellipsis is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety; for example, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," should be, We speak that which we do know, and testify that which we have seen.*

EXERCISES.

* A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and orchard. A horse and ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned, who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtue! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

* A noble spirit disdaineth, &c. should be, A man of a noble spirit disdaineth, &c. This will render the sentence consistent with the rules of grammar and with common sense; to talk of the soul of a spirit is ridiculous.

† The article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary, except when a different form of it is requisite; as, A house and an orchard; and when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition; as, Not only the year, but the day and the hour were appointed.

CONSTRUCTION.

The four following lines are construed by way of example.—They were parsed at page 54. They are construed here, because the pupil should now be able to apply the Rules of Syntax.

Oh how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word ;
And* every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

How stupendous, adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, &c. *A power* is understood thus ; *stupendous* a power ; † an adjective agrees with a noun.—*A power*, the article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number only.—*the power*, *the* is used before nouns in both numbers.—*the power* *was*, a verb agrees with its nominative.—*the power* *that*, the relative agrees with its antecedent, &c. *That raised*, a verb agrees with its noun.—*Raised me*, an active verb governs the objective case.—*With a word*, prepositions govern the objective.—*A word*—*A* is used before nouns in the singular, &c. (*During* is understood) *during every day*, prepositions govern the objective case.—*Every day*, an adjective agrees with a noun.—*Day and hour*, conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns ; for *hour* is governed by *during* understood again.—*Every hour*, an adjective agrees, &c.—*Upon*, a verb agrees with its nominative.—*Upon the Lord*, prepositions govern the objective case.

The possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, and *its*, must be construed exactly like nouns in the possessive case, for a pronoun is an exact resemblance of a noun in every thing but one ; namely, it will not admit of an adjective before it like a noun.

His is equal to *John's*, and *her* to *Ann's*, and *their* to the men's, in the following sentences :

John lost *his* gloves, i. e. John lost *John's* gloves. Ann found *her* book, i. e. Ann found *Ann's* book. The men took off *their* hats, i. e. The men took off the men's hats. The garden is productive, and its fruit is good, i. e. the garden's fruit. In all these cases, and in such phrases as, *my horse—thy field—our lands—your estates—their property—whose horse, the roll is*, "When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case."

* It is impossible to construe *had* grammars. And here is to very vaguely said, that the rule "Conjunctions couple the same kinds and cases of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns" will not apply in this passage. From the sense, it is evident that *and* should be *for*, meaning, not only so, but—every day, &c.

† Or, *how stupendous the power was* ; but it is certainly better to supply a power, thus : O how stupendous a power was the power that raised me with a word.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

ON THE

RULES OF SYNTAX

John writes pretty. *either* Come here James. Where are you going, Thomas? I shall never do so ~~no more~~. The train of our ideas ~~are~~ often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he does. ~~Man~~ *that* whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. They or he is much to be blamed. The troop consists of fifty men. ~~There~~ *that* set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty feet high. His conduct evinced the ~~most~~ extreme vanity. These trees are remarkably tall. He acted boldly ~~that~~ *as* was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiable. She goes ~~there~~ *thither* to-morrow. From whence came they? ~~Where~~ *on* do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died at Bath. If he be ~~an~~ *as* sincere I am satisfied. Her father and ~~her~~ *she* were at church. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more ~~but~~ *than* his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer ~~than~~ *when* they have expectations of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen *law*

PROMINENT EXERCISES.

Let ^{him} ~~he~~ and I read the next chapter. She
 is free ~~of~~ ^{from} pain. These sort of dealings ar
 unjust. David, the son of Jesse, was th
 youngest of his brothers. You, ~~the~~ ^{as} very
 kind to him, he said. Well, says ~~I~~ ^{he}, what
 dost thou think of him now? James is one
 of those boys that was kept in at school, for
 bad behaviour. Thou, James, did ~~deny~~ ^{well} the
 deed. Neither good nor evil comes of thes
 selves. We need not be afraid. He ex
 pected to have gained more by the bargain.
 You should drink plenty of goat-milk. It
 was ~~him~~ ^{him} who spoke first. Do you like ~~any~~
 milk? Is it ~~me~~ ^{me} that you mean? Who did
 you buy your grammar from? If one takes
 a wrong method at first setting out, it will
 lead them astray. Neither man nor women
 were present. I am more taller than you.
 She is the same lady who sang so sweetly.
 After the most straitest sect of our religion,
 I lived a pharisee. Is not thy wickedness
 great? and thine iniquities infinite? There
 was more sophists than one. If a person
 have lived twenty or thirty years, he should
 have some experience. If this were hi
 meaning, the prediction has failed. Fidel
 ity and truth is the foundation of all justice.
 His associates in wickedness will not fail to
 mark the alteration of his conduct. Thy
 rod and thy staff they comfort me.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

And when they had lifted up their eyes, they saw no man, save Jesus only. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned *him* the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him. The *gospel* book is torn in pieces. It is not *me* who he is in love with. He *which* commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovely than virtue.

The people's happiness is the statesman's honour. Changed to a worser shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than *him*. Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. After who is the King of Israel come out? The reciprocations of love and friendship between *us* and *them*, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgement. Peter and John *is* not at school to-day. Three of them *was* taken into custody. To study diligently and behave gently, *is* an commendable. The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts. Regulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce. Suppose life never so long, fresh accessions of knowledge may still be made.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Surely thou who reads so much in the Bible, can tell me what became of Elijah. Neither the master nor the scholars ~~are~~ ^{are} reading. Trust not him whom you know is dishonest. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart ~~are~~ ^{are} evil continually. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. They crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

I have read Pope, Homer, and Dryden, Virgil. He that is diligent you should commend. There was an earthquake which made the earth to tremble. And God said to Solomon, Wisdom and knowledge ~~is~~ ^{me} granted unto thee, &c. I cannot commend him for justifying himself when he knows that his conduct was so ~~very~~ ^{very} improper. He was very much made on at school. Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. If he ~~is~~ ^{is} alone tell him the news; but if there is anybody with him, do not tell him. They ride faster than us. Though the measure ~~is~~ ^{is} mysterious, it is worthy of attention. If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward. Was it him who came last? Yes, it was him.

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and thy fair one dwell.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Every man should act suitably to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before drowsy boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for ^{that} gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing of which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred on him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well wrote. I do not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honour.

Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgement. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. It is not ~~that~~ they blame so much.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

No people ^{are} had more faults than they ^{who} pretend to have none. The laws of Draco ^{are} said to have been written with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, ^{that} I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. ^{Each} has ^{his} own faults, and every one should endeavour to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Cæsar and Antony ^{were} the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age at enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee-house at that end of the town, in which several gentlemen used to meet ^{at} an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it become your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening ^{when} they thought fit. The winter has not been so severe as we expected ^{it} to have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walk this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.

Promiscuous Exercises.

A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in their robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me and not him, that wrote it. Art thou him? I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of whole some discipline, and who recommends it to others; but I am not a person who promotes severity, or who objects to mild and generous treatment. This Jackanapes has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, is very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us is our duty. This grammar was purchased of a little's the bookseller. The council was not unanimous. Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? John's. There is in fact no impersonal verbs in any language. And he sat on the ground, and anointed his eyes. Had I never seen, I had never known. The ship Mary and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, and well express them in a description.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

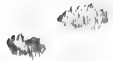
I had no sooner placed her at my right hand, by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife, she shall be blessed. The house you speak of, cost me five hundred pounds. Did I not tell thee, O thou infamous wretch! that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsel and attorney's, but the judge's opinion also, favoured his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot, to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the King of England's, Lord Feversham's general's tent. This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not even man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

I have purposed. He is arrived. They
 were deserted from their regiment. Whose
 works are these? They are Cicero, the most
 eloquent of men. The mighty rivals are
 now at length agreed. The time of William
 making the experiment, at length arrived.
 If we alter the situation of any of the words
 we shall presently be sensible of the melody
 suffering. The picture of the king does
 not much resemble him. These pictures of
 the king were sent to him from Italy. He
 who committed the offence, thou shouldst
 correct, not I. Who am innocent.

PROLOGUE: REMARKS.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, (called Didymus,) was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and thesured pilgrimage has enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clélie is a vain woman, whom, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct with treachery, and in his words faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those whom it was dishonourable to favour. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or condemn the rich or the great. Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty and riches, for that more quiet and humble station, which they art now dissatisfied with. High hopes and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity. Many persons will not believe, but what they are free from prejudices. I will let me down in peace, and take my rest. This word I have only found in Spenser. The king being apprized of the conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem. *noted his behavior*



FREDERICK'S FRIENDSHIP.

A too great variety of studies dissipates and weakens the mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's as they called him, candour and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion, differs from that of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much speculated wrote on each side of the question, but I have chosen to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves, — irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes: that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, — this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, however little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the same as performed from the dissoluteness with which he engaged in it. These controls were the dictates of virtue, and the pillars of true honour. In his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy. A few persons pitied him, and they were judged every man according to their works. Blinley is the bone of human happiness. I wrote to my brother before I received his letter.

PROMISSORY EXERCISES.

When Garrick appeared, Peter was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let any comfort delight my ear. She was six years older than him. They were obliged to contribute more than any. The Barons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The powers (chords) must be kept so close, that the water may run away. Such among us follow that profession. Nobody is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved unkindly than I expected. Agree to your request, and this letter. She was exceedingly fair. Thomas is not so docile as his sister. There was no other book but one. He died of a fever. Among whom Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Simeon. My sister and I waited till they were called. The army was drawn up in battle. The public is respectfully informed that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred corrupted his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.

PROMPTING PERSONS.

Him and her live very happily together.
 She invited Hans and all to see her new
 dress. She uttered such cries that pierced
 the hearts of every one who heard them.
 Maria is not a slave as her sister Ann.
 Though he promises ever so solemnly,
 will not believe him. The full moon was
 now set up, in all its brightness. He
 opened to them the gate of paradise. It
 rendered the progress very slow of the
 new invasion. This book is Thomas's
 belief in James. Socrates's wisdom has
 been the subject of many a conversation.
 Fares the well, James. Who, with his
 judgement of a man, would have drawn
 such an inference? George was the most
 diligent scholar who ever lived. I
 have observed some children to use deceit.
 He durst not to disappoint his master. The
 hopes of delinquents might fade in their
 eyes. Adopt the expostulatory language of
 such several of our English writers.
 Centaur's yag, had different meanings to
 others. They have now said. I was afraid,
 and now and bid thy calling. In the earth
 he, there, there, there, there. With
 this booty he made off to a distant part
 of the country. Wherever he had been, he
 believed that neither the emperor's master
 nor his master. This is the kingdom, the
 power, and the glory. I have been in Lon-
 don.

JACOB

PROMISING EXERCISES.

Which of the two masters, says Seneca, shall we most esteem?—he who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honour, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought? The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it: or if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that he hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled: notwithstanding ye have them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of ~~their~~ duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burning the poor girl alive. He ~~had~~ ^{was} master to instruct him: he had read nothing but the writings of Menes and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Sophists, the Platon, and the Confucius of the age. They that honour me, I will honour. For the poor always have with you.

When the exercises are read, they may be used for the school purpose, in which case the teacher should have been furnished with collation notes; that is, the Sophists, the Platon, and the Confucius of the age.

PROMPTUOUS EXERCISES.

The first Christians of the Gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, to the Christianity of the New Testament.

And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by.

The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected.

Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what it was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others.

And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty whereof he was accused by the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rage, force, here trouble, flight and fear, Here storm'd contention, and here fury from

The Cretan javelin reached him, and as he pierced his shoulder as he mounted on

Nor is it then a welcome guest, attending only an uneasy sensation and being always with it a mixture of concert and confusion.

He only profited me a year or two back for two days. I was once thinking to have written a piece on the subject of the

Some number of before the crime, and to have the

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay sometimes sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent.

It is then, from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain these powers of conception which are essential to taste.

No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth; if he be exceedingly reserved; if he be haughty and proud of his knowledge; if he be positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he be one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he be crafty and pennyish; if he affect wit, and is full of puns, or quips, or quibbles.

Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean capricious wretch, whose bolted door
Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor;
With him I met the cup, to teach his mind,

That Heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many good shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so beautiful as discretion.

Mr. Locke, having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, these three noble men, instead of conversing with the philosopher on his subjects, (in a very short time) sat down to cards.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

It is your light fantastic fools, who have neither head nor hearts, in both sexes, who by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible. And how can brethren hope to partake of their parent's blessing, that curse each other.

The superiority of others over us, though in trivial concerns, never fails to mortify our vanity, and give us vexation (as Nicole admirably observes)

Likewise also the chief priests, sneaking, said among themselves, with the scribes, He saved others, himself he cannot save.

Noah, for his godliness, and his family, were the only persons preserved from the flood.

(It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.)

And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? (And when they had looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great.)

A great stone that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea shore, served me for an anchor.

(It is true what he says, but is not applicable to the point.)

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun.

Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor Nero pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man.

Galerius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death.

The first care of Aurelius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompeianus, a man of moderate fortune, &c.

But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximian while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition.

Aurelian defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

The exercises on this page are all extracted from the best authors of the English language, from which every learner might be enabled to acquire a correct and elegant style, and to become a master of the English language.

AMBIGUITY.

You suppose him younger than I.

This may mean either that you suppose him younger than I am, or that you suppose him to be younger than suppose him to be.

Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

Here we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Parmenio, and means that he had not only served Philip, but he had served *himself* at the same time. This however is not the meaning of the passage; if we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear: "Parmenio had not only served Philip the father of Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served Alexander *himself*, and was the first that opened the way for him into Asia."

Bellisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valour.

Who was a man of rare valour? The obvious distinction we should suppose from the arrangement of the words; but this is not the case, for it was Bellisarius. The sentence should have been thus: "Bellisarius, a man of rare valour, was general of all the forces under Justinian the First."

Lixas promised to his father, never to abandon his friends.

Another way, they his own friends or his father's, whom Lixas promised never to abandon? If his own, it should be, Lixas promised and said to his father, I will never abandon my friends. If his father's, it should be, Lixas promised and said to his father, I will never desert for your friends.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

TAUTOLOGY, or the repetition of a thought or word already fully expressed, is improper.

EXERCISES.

The ~~river~~ end of that man shall be peace.

Whichever I try to improve, I ~~twice~~ find I can do it.
~~same is in here~~—I saw it ~~here~~.

He was ~~the here~~ yesterday when I spoke to him.

Give me ~~both of these books~~—give me both these books.

They ~~told me~~—They met.

I never fail to read ~~whenever~~ I can get a book—~~when~~.

You must return ~~that~~ immediately.

First of all I shall say my lesson—~~First~~ I shall say, &c.

Before I do that I must ~~first~~ finish this.

He ~~plunged~~ ~~thence~~ into the water.

Read ~~from here to there~~—from this place to that.

Left ~~two~~ your head. He mentioned it ~~twice~~ again.

This was the luckiest accident of all ~~to there~~.

I ran after him a little way, but soon returned ~~thence~~ again.

I cannot tell ~~that~~ why he did it.

Learn ~~from hence~~ to study the Scriptures diligently.

Where ~~shall~~ I begin ~~from~~ when I read.

We must do this ~~last~~ ~~of~~ ~~all~~. Hence, ~~therefore~~ I say.

I found nobody ~~else~~ but him there.

Smoke ~~ascends~~ ~~up~~ into the clouds.

We hastily ~~descended~~ ~~thence~~ from the mountain.

He raised ~~up~~ his arm to strike me.

We were ~~friendly~~ friendly to each other.

It should ~~be~~ ~~your~~ constant study to do good.

As soon as I ~~awoke~~ I rose ~~up~~ and dressed myself.

I have ~~been~~ in the ~~river~~ end of July.

ET Avoid the following vulgar phrases.—Behoof, behoof, behoof, behoof, wherewithall, quoth he, do away, long winded, shafted out, pop out, must needs, got rid of, handed down, out game, pell mell, that's your sort, tip him the wink, pitched upon.—Subject matter is a detestable phrase.—Subject.

† The word immediately after the dagger is to be omitted because it is a superfluous.

• Thus, if the pen is in my hand.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

My every hope,	<i>should be</i> All my hopes.
Frequent opportunity,	Frequent opportunities.
Who finds him in money?	Who finds him money?
He put it in his pocket,	He put it into his pocket.
No less than fifty persons,	No fewer than fifty persons.
The two first steps are new,	The first two steps are new.
All over the country,	Over all the country.
Be that as it will,	Be that as it may.
About two years back,	About two years ago.
He was to come as this day,	He was to come this day.
They retreated back,	They retreated.
It lays on the table,	It lies on the table.
I turned them topsy turvy,	I overset them.
I catch'd it,	I caught it.
How does thee do?	How dost thou do?
Overseer over his house,	Overseer of his house.
Opposite the church,	Opposite to the church.
Provisions were plenty,	Provisions were plentiful.
A new pair of gloves,	A pair of new gloves.
A young beautiful woman,	A beautiful young woman.
Where do you come from?	Whence do you come?
Where are you going?	Whither are you going?
For such another fault,	For another such fault.
Of consequence,	Consequently.
Having not considered it,	Not having considered it.
I had rather not,	I would rather not.
I'd as lief,	I would as soon.
For good and all,	Totally and completely.
This here house, said I,	This house, said I.
Where is it? says I, to him,	Where is it? asks I, to him.
I propose to visit them,	I purpose to visit them.
He spoke contemptibly of me,	He spoke contemptuously of
It is apparent,	It is obvious.
In its primary sense,	In its primitive sense.
I heard them <i>pre</i> & <i>con</i> ,	I heard both sides.
I can't hungry,	I can not hungry.
I want a scissors,	I want a pair of scissors.
A new pair of shoes,	A pair of new shoes.
I saw him some ten years ago,	I saw him ten years ago.
I met in with him,	I met with him.
The subject matter,	The subject.
I add one more reason,	I add one reason more.

Do y
His
The
em
They
It is
A let
He is
He b
The
Ther
He h
A m
You
Seve
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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—remember.
His public character is undeniable—~~unquestionable~~.
The wool is cheaper; but the cloth is as dear as ever—
count ~~the~~ in both places.

They gained five shillings the piece by it—a piece.
It is not worth a sixpence—~~dispende~~.

A letter conceived in the following words—expressed.

He is much distressed—~~at a loss~~, puzzled.

He behaved in a very gentlemanly manner—gentleman-like.

The poor boy was ill-used—~~ill-used~~.

There was a great many company—much company.

He has been misfortunate—~~unfortunate~~.

A momentous circumstance—momentous.

You will some day repent it—~~one day~~ repent of it.

Several were of that opinion—~~several~~, i. e. several persons.

He did it in an easy manner—in a careless.

He does every thing pointedly—~~exactly~~.

An honest-like man—A tall good-looking man.

At the expiry of his lease—~~expiration~~.

If I had a voice much in my office—~~choice~~.

Have you any word to your brother—~~message~~.

The cock is a noisy beast—~~fool~~.

Are you acquainted with him—~~acquainted~~.

Were you saying on me—~~calling~~.

Blame your letters to me at Mr. B's, Edinburgh—~~address~~.

He and I never can get on—~~never quarrel~~.

He took a fever—~~was seized with a fever~~.

He was lost in the river—~~drowned~~ (if the body was got).

That militates against your doctrine—~~operates~~.

Make no mistake—~~If I mistake not~~.

You will find your account with opposition—~~you may expect~~.

He pretends to buy an estate—~~purpose~~.

He pleads his own cause—~~pleaded~~.

Have you planned your house?—~~furnished~~.

shall make a few particular mention.

Think much of me—I am much ashamed.

Will I help you to a bit of beef—~~shall~~.

They want their money to advantage—~~laid out~~.

Will we see you next week?—~~shall~~.

She thinks long to see him—~~she longs to see him~~.

It is not much worth—it is not worth much.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Is he going to the school?— <i>to school.</i>	Go and pull berries— <i>gather</i>
He has got the cold— <i>a cold.</i>	Pull roses— <i>pluck or gather.</i>
Say the grace— <i>say grace.</i>	To hurry a next— <i>rob.</i>
I cannot go the day— <i>to-day.</i>	He begins to make rich— <i>grows</i>
A few square table— <i>a square</i>	Mask the tea— <i>infuse.</i>
He is cripple— <i>lame.</i> [<i>table.</i>]	I was maltreated— <i>ill used.</i>
Get my big coat— <i>great coat.</i>	He ments much— <i>stammers.</i>
Hard fish— <i>drift fish.</i>	I told him yesterday— <i>said.</i>
A new-f fashion— <i>new.</i>	A house to say— <i>to be let.</i>
He is too precipitant— <i>hasty.</i>	Did you tell upon him— <i>inform.</i>
Roasted cheese— <i>toast.</i>	Come here— <i>hither.</i>
I dinna ken— <i>I don't know.</i>	A house to sell— <i>to be sold.</i>
Sweet butter— <i>fresh.</i>	I knowed that— <i>knew.</i>
I have a sore head— <i>head ache.</i>	That dress sew her— <i>becomes.</i>
A stupendous work— <i>stupendous.</i>	She turned sick— <i>grew.</i>
A tremendous work— <i>tremendous.</i>	He is turned tall— <i>grown.</i>
I got timely notice— <i>timely.</i>	This here boy— <i>this boy.</i>
A summer's day— <i>summer day.</i>	It is equally the same— <i>it is the same.</i>
An oldish lady— <i>elderly.</i>	It is quite new— <i>quite.</i>
A few broth— <i>some.</i>	That them man— <i>that man.</i>
I have nothing else— <i>to do.</i>	What pretty it is— <i>How.</i>
Amilk— <i>as's.</i>	His is the neater— <i>neater.</i>
Take a drink— <i>draught.</i>	That's no possible— <i>not.</i>
A pair of partridges— <i>a brace.</i>	I shall go the same— <i>to-morrow.</i>
Six horse— <i>horses.</i>	I asked at him— <i>asked him.</i>
A milk cow— <i>milk.</i>	Is your papa in— <i>within.</i>
Send me a stitch— <i>pattern.</i>	He was married on— <i>to.</i>
He lays in bed till nine— <i>lies.</i>	Come save the fire— <i>needs.</i>
I mind none of them things— <i>these.</i>	Take out your glass— <i>off.</i>
Give me some books— <i>them.</i>	I find no fault to him— <i>in.</i>
Close the door— <i>shut.</i>	Chow and bread— <i>meal and chow.</i>
Let him be— <i>alone.</i>	Jack and brand— <i>brand & milk.</i>
Call for James— <i>on.</i>	Take care— <i>take care.</i>
Chow louder— <i>knock.</i>	Come say away from— <i>proceed.</i>
I feel no pain— <i>feel.</i>	Do nothing— <i>do nothing.</i>
I mean to summon— <i>summon.</i>	He is a widow— <i>widower.</i>
Will I help you?— <i>shall.</i>	He says there— <i>says, double, ledger.</i>
Will James come again?— <i>will.</i>	Shall they return again?— <i>will.</i>
He has a timber leg— <i>wooden.</i>	Will we go home now?— <i>shall.</i>
I am angry— <i>I am not.</i>	He swaggers his book— <i>swags.</i>
That three horse— <i>that horse.</i>	He does do it well— <i>does not.</i>

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

Additional Remarks under the 4th Rule of Syntax.

1. When *and* is understood, the verb must be plural; as, Wisdom, happiness, (and) virtue, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Some think, that when two singular nouns, coupled with *and*, are nearly the same in meaning, the verb may be singular; as, Tranquillity and peace *dwells* there. Ignorance and negligence *has* produced this effect. This, however, is improper; for *tranquillity* and *peace* are two nouns or names, and two make a *plural*; therefore the verb should be plural.

2. Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and*, require a verb in the *singular* number, when they denote only *one* person or thing; as, That able scholar and orator *has* been eminently useful.

3. Many writers use a *plural* noun after the second of two numerical adjectives; thus, The first and second *pages* are torn. This I think improper: it should rather be, the first and second *page*, i. e. the first *page* and the second *page* are torn: or, perhaps, because independently of *and*, they are both in a torn state. — Genesis vii, *how* and *what* are singular in Exodus xx. 5. Matt. xx. 5. Acts xii. 10.

And and Nor.

4. When *not* is joined to *and*, the negative clause forms a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the other clause or clauses; therefore the verb in the following and similar sentences should be singular. Genesis xxi. *and not great riches, make a death-bed easy*; 1. Cor.



MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Genuine piety *makes* a death-bed easy, and great riches do not *make* it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, *renders* her an object of desire.

Every, And.

6. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by the distributive *Every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was* taught to read. — See rule 27th.

With and And.

6. When a *singular* noun has a clause joined to it by *with*, it is often difficult to determine whether the verb should be *singular* or *plural*, especially as our most reputable authors use sometimes the one and sometimes the other; for example, some would say, My uncle, with his son, *was* in town yesterday. Others would say, My uncle, with his son, *were* in town yesterday.

If we take the *sense* for our guide, and nothing else can guide us in a case of this kind, it is evident that the verb should be *plural*; for both *uncle* and *son* are the *joint* subjects of our affirmation, and declared to be both in the *same* state.

When we perceive from the *sense*, that the noun before *With* is *exclusively* the real subject, then the verb should be *singular*; thus, *Christ*, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. Here the verb is *singular*, because we know that none but *Christ* was transfigured; the disciples were *not* joint associates with him; they were mere spectators. There seems to be an ellipsis in such sentences as this, which, if any

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plied in the present would run thus: Christ (who was attended) with his three chosen disciples, was transfigured on the mount.

MR. Murray, however, thinks that the verb should be *singular* in the following and similar sentences. "Prosperity, with humility, *renders* its possessors truly amiable." "The side A, with the sides B and C, *composes* the triangle." In my opinion, on the contrary, the verb should be *plural*. For, in the first sentence it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *united*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Mr. Murray says, that "the side A" in the second sentence is the *true nominative* to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides B and C have no agency or no share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the side A *alone* composes the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules:

1. That whenever the noun or pronoun after *with* enters, acts or suffers jointly with the singular nominative before it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She with her sisters *are* well." "His purse, with its contents, *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general with his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the

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words *after With* are as much the *subject* of discourse as the words *before* it,—her *sisters* were *well* as well as she; the *contents* as well as the *purse* were abstracted; and the *men*, as well as the *general* were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say—*is well*, then the meaning will be, she is well when in *company* with her sisters; and the idea that her *sisters* are *well*, will be entirely *excluded*.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate instrument, the verb should be *singular*; as, The captain with his men *catches* poor Africans and *sells* them for slaves. The Squire with his hounds *kills* a fox. Here the verb is *singular*, because the men and hounds are not joint agents with the Captain and Squire; they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the *gun* and *pen* in the hands of He and She in the following sentence: He with his gun *shoots* a hare. She with her pen *writes* a letter.

Of the Articles, with several Adjectives.

A or *the* is prefixed only to the first of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, a meek and holy man: but the articles should be repeated before each adjective when each adjective relates to a generic word applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold to-morrow."

Here *cows* is the generic word, applicable to each of the adjectives, *black*, *white*, and *red*, but for want of the *before white*, we are led to suppose that the *black* and *white* cows mean only one sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence is right;

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but if we mean *two* different sorts, the one all black, and the other all white, we should insert the article before both, and say, *The* black and *the* white cows, i. e. *The* black cows and the white cows were sold.

Some think this distinction of little importance; and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers; but in some cases it is necessary; although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentence, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not necessary, although it would be proper: "*The* bald and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake: *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

The same remark may be made respecting the *Demonstrative* pronouns, that has been made respecting the *articles*: as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man: but *that* great and *that* good man, would mean *two* men; the one a great man, the other a good.

They—Those.

They stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *Those* who tell lies and *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, is always understood.

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Another—One—Every.

Another corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*; thus, "Handed down from every writer of verses to *another*," should be, From one writer of verses to *another*. "At some hour or *another*," should be, at some hour or other.

One is often used in familiar phrases (like *on* in French) for *us* or any *one* of us indiscriminately; Thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept. The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be singular. Thus, If *one* take a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray: should be, It will lead *one* astray, or, It will lead *him* astray.

That and Those.

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things present or just mentioned. Thus, "They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason," &c. should be, And for *this* reason, &c. "Those sentences which we have at present before us: should be, *These* or *The* sentences which we have, &c.

As Follows, as Appears.

As is often used as a personal or relative pronoun, and in both numbers; and in these cases it should be construed as a pronoun; as, "His words were as *follows*," that is, His words were those which follow. Here *as* is plural, because words, its antecedent, is plural. His description was as *follows*. Here *as* is singular, because description, its antecedent, is singular: that is, His description was this which follows.

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This account of *as*, though in unison with Dr. Crombie's, is at variance with that of Dr. Campbell and Mr. Murray. They explain the following sentences thus: "The arguments advanced were nearly *as follows*;" "The positions were *as appears* incontrovertible." That is, say they, "*as it follows*;" "*as it appears*." What *it*? The thing. What thing?—*It*, or thing, cannot relate to arguments, for arguments is *plural*, and must have a plural pronoun and verb. Take the ordinary method of finding out the nominative to a verb, by asking a question with the verb, and the true nominative will be the answer: Thus, What follows? and the answer is, The arguments follow. It must be obvious, then, that *it* cannot be substituted for arguments, and that *as* is equal to *those which*, and that the verb is not *impersonal* but the third person plural, agreeing with its nominative *which*, the last half of *as*. In the second example, *as appears* is a mere parenthesis, and does not relate to positions at all; but still the *as* is a pronoun. Thus, The positions, *it appears*, were incontrovertible.

They say, however, if we use *such* before *as*, the verb is no longer *impersonal*, but agrees with its nominative in the plural number; as, "The arguments advanced were nearly *such as follow*." "The positions were *such as appear* incontrovertible." This is, if possible, a greater mistake than the former; for what has *such* to do with the following verb? *Such* means *of that kind*, and expresses the quality of the noun repeated, but it has nothing to do with the verb at all. Therefore the construction must be the same with *such* that it is with

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as, with this difference in meaning, that when *such* as is used, we mean of *that kind* which follows.

When we say, "His arguments are *as follow*," we mean *those* arguments which follow are *verbatim* the very *same* that he used; but when we say, "His arguments were *such as follow*," we convey the idea, that the arguments which follow are *not* the very *same* that he used; but that they are only of the same *nature* or *kind*.

Their position, however, that the verb should be plural, can be made out by a circumlocution, thus: "His arguments were nearly *such* arguments as those which follow are:" but this very solution would show the error into which they have fallen in such phrases as, *as follows*, *as appears*, for they will not admit of similar solutions. We cannot say, "His arguments are nearly *as the arguments which follow* in."

This means, &c.

The word *means* in the singular number, and the phrases, *By this means*, *By that means*, are used by our best and most correct writers, when they denote instrumentality; as, *By means of death, &c.* *By that means* he preserves his superiority." *Addison*.

Good writers use the noun *mean* in the singular number, only to denote *mediocrity*, *middle state*, &c. as, *This is a mean* between the two extremes.

This means and *that means* should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these means*,

* *Addison* and *Black* have used a phrase which shows the meaning as so is singular. See *Tatler*, Nov. 28, 1704.—*Spec.* No. 513. Dr. *Chambers*, in his *Philosophy of Numbers*, vol. II. p. 7, has written the singular of these phrases.

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and *those means*, when they respect plurals; as, He lived temperately, and by *this means* preserved his health. The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors; and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

Amends.

Amends is used in the same manner as *means*; as, Peace of mind is an honourable *amends* for the sacrifices of interest. In return, he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate: these were simple *amends* for all his labours.

Into, In.

Into is used after a verb of motion; and *in*, when motion or rest in a place is signified; as, They cast him *into* a pit: I walk *in* the park.

So and Such.

When we refer to the *species* or *nature* of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied; as, *Such* a temper is seldom found; but when degree is signified, we use the word *so*; as, *So* bad a temper is seldom found.

Disappointed of, Disappointed in.

We are *disappointed of* a thing, when we do not get it, and *disappointed in* it, when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations; as, We are often *disappointed in* things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently *disappointed of* their company, but have hitherto been *disappointed of* that pleasure.

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Taste of, and Taste for.

A *taste of* a thing, implies actual enjoyment of it; but a *taste for* it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, When we have had a true taste of the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. He had a taste for such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

The Nominative and the Verb.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is put before a participle, independent of the rest of the sentence, it is called the *case absolute*; as, *Shams* being lost, all virtue is lost; *him* destroyed; *him* descending; *him* only excepted; — *him* in all these places should be *he*.

Every verb, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, ought to have a nominative case, either expressed or implied; as, *Arise*, let us go hence; that is, *Arise* ye.

Every nominative case should belong to some verb either expressed or implied; as, To whom thus *Adam*, i. e. *spoke*. In the following sentence, the word *virtue* is left by itself, without any verb with which it might agree. "Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted, as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit;" It should be, However much *virtue* may be neglected, &c. The sentence may be made more elegant by altering the arrangement of the words; thus, Such is the constitution of men, that *virtue*, however much it may be neglected for a time, will ultimately be acknowledged and respected. — See Rule XIX.

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The nominative is commonly placed *before* the verb; but it is sometimes put *after* it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.—See Parsing, No. 6.

Them is sometimes improperly used instead of *these* or *those*; as, Give me *them* books, for *these* books, or *those* books.

What is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as, They will never believe but *what* I have been to blame; it should be, But *that* I have been, &c.

Which is often improperly used for *that*; thus, After *which* time, should be, After *that* time.

Which is applied to *collective* nouns composed of men; as, The court of Spain *which*; the company *which*, &c.

Which, and not *who*, should be used after the name of a person used merely as a word; as, The court of Queen Elizabeth, *who* was but another name for prudence and economy; it should be, *which* was but another, for *whose* name was, &c.

It is and *it was* are often used in plural construction; as, *It is* they that are the real authors. *It was* the heretics that first began to rail, &c. They are the real authors. The heretics first began, &c. would perhaps be more elegant.

The neuter pronoun *it*, is frequently joined to a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender; as, *It was* *he*; *It was* the man.

Adjectives, in many cases, should not be separated from their nouns, even by words which modify their meaning; thus, A large enough number; A distinct enough manner; should be, A number large enough; A manner distinct enough. The adjective is frequently placed after the noun which it qualifies; as, Godlike *deeds*; Alexander the great.

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All is sometimes emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it; as, Ambition, interest, honour, *all* (these) concurred.

Never generally precedes the verb; as, I never saw him; but when an auxiliary is used, *never* may be placed either between it and the verb, as before both; as, He was never seen, or, he never was seen. I shall not dwell upon *How*, *you*, &c.

The present participle is frequently introduced without any obvious reference to any noun or pronoun; as, Generally speaking, he behaves well. Granting his story to be true, &c. A phrase is perhaps understood; as, *We* speaking; *We* granting.

Sometimes a *active* verb governs an objective when the noun is of the same import with the verb; thus, To dream a dream, *to* *run* a race. Sometimes the noun after a *neuter* verb is governed by a preposition understood; as, He lay six hours in bed, i. e. during six hours.

The same verbs are sometimes used as *actives*, and sometimes as *neuters*, according to the sense; thus, *Think* in the phrase "Think on me," is a *neuter* verb; but it is *active* in the phrase, "Christianity thyself no evil."

It is improper to change the form of the second and third person singular of the auxiliaries in the compound tenses of the subjunctive mood; thus, If thou ~~hast~~ done thy duty. Unless he ~~has~~ brought money. If thou ~~had~~ studied more diligently. Unless thou ~~shalt~~ go to day. If thou ~~will~~ grant my request, &c., should be, If thou ~~hast~~ done thy duty. Unless he ~~has~~ brought, If thou ~~hast~~ studied. Unless thou ~~shalt~~ go, &c.

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It is improper to vary the second person singular in the past subjunctive, (except the verb *to be*;) thus, If thou ~~came~~ not in time, &c. If thou ~~did~~ not submit, &c. *should be*, If thou *camest* not in time: If thou *didst* not submit.

The following phrases, selected from the Scriptures, are strictly grammatical:

If thou ~~hadst~~ the gift. If thou *didst* receive it. If thou *hadst* known. If thou *wilt* save Israel. *Though he hath* escaped the sea. That thou *mayest* be feared.

We also properly say, If thou *mayest*, *wouldst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* love.

OF CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.
2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.
3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.
4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.
5. The first word of every line in poetry.
6. The appellations of the Deity; as, God, Most High, &c.
7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of persons; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.
8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon, as, Always remember this ancient maxim, "I know myself."
9. Common nouns when personified; as, *Careless Spring*.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUPERSCRPTIONS AND FORMS OF ADDRESS TO PERSONS OF EVERY RANK.*

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, — *Sire*, or *May it please your Majesty*. — Conclude a petition or speech with, *Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subject*.
To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, — *Madam*, or *May it please your Majesty*.

To his Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, — *May it please your Royal Highness*.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, — *May it please your Royal Highness*.

In the same manner address every other of the Royal Family, *male or female*.

NOBILITY. — To his Grace the Duke of —, — *My Lord Duke, Your Grace*, or *May it please your Grace*.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of —, — *My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable —, — *Earl of —, My Lord, Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount —, — *My Lord, Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable Baron —, — *My Lord, May it please your Lordship*.

The wives of Noblemen have the same titles with their husbands, thus;

To her Grace the Duchess of —, — *May it please your Grace*.

To the Right Honourable Lady Ann Rose, — *My Lady, May it please your Ladyship*.

The titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* are given to all the sons of *Dukes* and *Marquises*, and to the eldest sons of *Barons*; and the title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* to all their daughters. The younger sons of *Barons* are all *Honourable* and *Esquires*.

* The superscription, or what is put on the outside of a letter, is printed in Roman characters, and begins with *To*. The words of address, and other in beginning a letter, a petition, or verbal address, are printed in *Italic* letters immediately after the superscription.

† The Heads are to be filled up with the real names and titles.

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Right Honourable is due to Earls, Viscounts and Barons, and to all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council—To the Lord Mayor of London, York & Dublin and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh during the time they are in office—To the Speaker of the House of Commons—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade and Plantations, &c.

The House of Peers is addressed thus : To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. *My Lords, May it please your Lordships.*

The House of Commons is addressed thus : To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. *Gentlemen, May it please your Honours.*

The sons of Viscounts and Barons are styled Honourable and Esquires ; and their daughters have their letters addressed thus : To the Honourable Miss or Mrs. D. R.

The Queen's commission confers the title of *Honourable* on any gentleman in a place of honour or trust ; such as, The Commissioners of Excise, Her Majesty's Customs, Board of Control, &c.—Admirals of the Navy—Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonels in the Army.

All Noblemen, or men of title in the army and navy, use their title by right, such as *Honourable*, before their title of rank, such as Captain, &c. thus, *Honourable Captain James James, of the ————*

Sir, Your Honour is due also to the Court of Directors of the East India Company—The Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England.

The title *Excellency* is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, Governors in foreign countries, to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland. Address each thus :

To His Excellency Sir ————, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. *Your Excellency, May it please your Excellency.*

* The Privy Counsellors, taken collectively, are styled Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by a comma; as, Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, My son, give me thine heart. Colonel, your most obedient. I thank you, sir. I am obliged to you, my friends, for your kindness.

RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when coupled with a conjunction; as, James and John are good. She is wise and virtuous. Religion expands and elevates the mind. By being admired and flattered, she became vain. Cicero spoke forcibly and fluently. When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place; as, He was a plain, honest man.

OF THE COMMA.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, are separated by commas; as, the sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory of nature.

When words follow in pairs, there is a comma between each pair; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king, approving the plan, put it into execution. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. Victoria, queen of Great Britain, I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

RULE VII.

The verb *to be*, followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally preceded by a comma; as, To be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honourable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.

RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.

* Some insert a comma both before and after the verb *to be* when it is near the middle of a long sentence, because the pronunciation requires it; but that is a bad reason; for phrases and poems are often so written.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE IX.

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation or a command, is preceded by a comma; as, There is much truth in the proverb, *Without pains no gains.* I say unto all, *Watch.*

RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent, a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, There is no *charm* in the female sex *which* can supply the place of virtue. It is labour only *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first *beauty* of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those *from whom* we have received a kindness.

RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is understood, and particularly before *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following; as, John has acquired much knowledge; his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, not appetite. He was a great poet, but a bad man. The sun is up, though he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a long sentence connected by comparatives; as, Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

* That is, when the relative clause is merely explanatory, the relative is preceded by a comma.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE XII.

It has been stated in Rule VI. that explanatory words and phrases, such as, *perfectly, indeed, doubtless, formerly, in fact, &c.* should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should *not* be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, be ye *therefore* perfect. *Peradventure* thou shalt be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was *at last* convinced of his error. Be not ye *therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the comma, include every thing, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For, "in many instances the employment or omission of a comma, depends upon the length or the shortness of a clause, the presence or absence of adjuncts; the importance or non-importance of the sentiment. Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary; many omitting some of the usual commas when no error in sense or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject than any mechanical directions."

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

No exercises have been annexed to the Rules on Punctuation; because none can be given equal to those the pupil can practice for himself. After he has learned the rules, let him transcribe a piece from any good author, omitting the points and capitals; and then, having corrected his transcript, and restored the capitals, let him compare his own punctuation with the author's.

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife. As a roaring lion and a ringing bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even a comma occurs; thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete; and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon; which is preferred merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

OF THE COLON.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and the following part is a new remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense, though not in construction; as, Study to acquire the habit of thinking: no study is more important.

A colon is generally used before an example or a quotation; as, The Scriptures give us an admirable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction understood; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction *for*, been expressed, a semicolon would have been used; thus, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; for there is no such thing in the world.

The colon is generally used when the conjunction is understood; and the semicolon when the conjunction is expressed.

NOTE. This observation has not always been attended to in pointing the Psalms and some parts of the Holy Scriptures, a colon is often used merely to divide a verse. I would seem, in two parts, to suit a poem, or a piece of church music called chanting; as, "My heart is broken, and my soul is weary." In preceding, a colon is used in such a place as this is enough. In the Psalms, the colon is used like a comma, according to the sense.

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period; as, Jesus wept.

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected with such words as *but, and, for, therefore, hence, &c.* Example: And he arose and came to his father. *But* when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a period; as, A. D.

OF OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN COMPOSITION.

Interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked.

Admiration (!) or Exclamation, is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

Parenthesis () is used to express some necessary remark in the body of another sentence; commas are now used instead of parentheses.

Apostrophe (') is used in place of a letter left out; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

Oratio (A) is used to show that some word is either omitted or interlined.

Egdon (-) is used at the end of a line, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as, *Tenepet*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

Paragraph (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

Quotations [] or Brackets, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

Quotation (") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's words.

Index (☞) is used to point out any thing remarkable.

Verse is used to connect words which have one common term, or three, when rhyming, or more, having the same rhyme, called a triplet.

Ellipsis is used to show some letters are omitted; as, *K—g* for *Kings*.

Accent (˘) is used to denote a short syllable; the grave (˘) a long.

Stress (˙) is used to denote a short vowel or syllable, and the dash (—) a long.

Brackets () is used to show a disjunctive relation; as, *and*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

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Quotations [] or Brackets, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Amo Christiano	A. C.	Bachlor Christ.
Artium Baccalaureus	A. B.	Bachelor of Arts (often B. A.)
Anno Domini	A. D.	In the year of our Lord.
Artium Magister	A. M.	Master of Arts.
Anno Mundi	A. M.	In the year of the world.
Anno Meridiano	A. M.	In the forenoon. [also—Rome]
Anno Urbis Condite	A. U. C.	In the year after the building of the
Baccalaureus Divinitatis	B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
Custos Privati Signi	C. P. S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Custos Signi	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal.
Doctor Divinitatis	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
Exempli gratia	E. G.	For example.
Rogio Societatis Regiæ	R. S. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
Rogio Societatis Antiquariorum Societatis	R. S. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Victoria Regina	V. R.	Victoria the Queen.
Id est	I. e.	That is.
Jesus Christus Salvator	J. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of Man.
Legum Doctor	L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws.
Monsieur (French)	Monsr.	Gentleman.
Medicinarum Doctor	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
Memorie Sacree	M. S.	Devoted to the Memory of (or R. M.)
Nota Bene	N. B.	Note well; take notice.
Post Meridiem	P. M.	In the afternoon.
Post Scriptum	P. S.	Postscript, something written after.
Ultimo	Ult.	Last (month.)
Et cetera	Et c.	And the rest; and so forth.

A.	Answer, Alexander	L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice
Acct.	Account	Knt.	Knight
Baro	Baronet	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Bis	Twice	K. B.	Knight of the Bath
Capt.	Captain	K. C. B.	Kt. Commander of the Bath
Col.	Colonel	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Cr.	Creditor	K. P.	Knight of St. Patrick
Dabtor	Debtor	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
De. or Dite	The same	MS.	Manuscript
Manch.	Manch.	MSS.	Manuscripts
Q.	Question, Queen	N. S.	New Style
R.	Royal	O. S.	Old Style
Eq.	Esquire	T. F.	Treasurer of the Exchequer

NOTE.—The Latin of these abbreviations is inserted, not to be used by the student, but to show the derivation of the English, or to explain the Latin, when P. M. stands for post-meridiem, &c.

PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of Grammar which teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprising Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pause and Tone, and the measure of Verses.

Accent is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, *Surmount*.

The **quantity** of a syllable is the time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as, *con-sune*.

Emphasis is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest, by making the meaning more apparent; as, Apply yourself more to *acquire* knowledge than to *show* it.*

A **pause** is either a total cessation or a short suspension of the voice, during a perceptible space of time; as, Reading—makes a full-man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.

Tone is a particular modulation or inflection of the voice, suited to the sense; as, How bright these glorious spirits shine!†

VERSIFICATION.

Prose is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

Verses or **Poetry** is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

Verses are of two kinds; namely, *Rhyme* and *Blank*.

* Emphasis should be made rather by *suspending* the voice a little over the emphatic word, than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to a good ear. A very short pause before it would render it still more emphatical; as, Reading makes a *full*-man.
† Accent and quantity respect the pronunciation of words; and pause the meaning of the sentence; while tone refers to the feelings of the speaker.

verse. If the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound, it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.

Feet are the parts into which a verse is divided to see whether it has a certain number of syllables or not.

Scanning is the measuring or dividing of a verse into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of two or three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow:

DISYLLABLES.
A trochee; as, lively;
An iambus; became.
A spondee; vain man.
A pyrrhic; on a (bank.)

TRISYLLABLES.
A dactyl; as, probably
An amphibrach; dimittis
An anapaest; vespere
A tribrach; (commonly)

The feet in most common use are Iambic, Trocheic, and Anapaestic.

IAMBIC MEASURE

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds, such as,

1. Of four syllables, or two feet; as,
With räv-än'd ears,
The män-träc hears.

It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,

Open a window;
Hark!—the rain.

So called from the measured motion of the steps in walking, hence the name of the foot is walking. The single line is called a verse. In verse two lines are called couplets; and three ending with the same sound a triplet. The names of the verses show that a trochee consists of a long and a short syllable, and the iambic of a short and a long. In every line of verse, every accented syllable is called a long syllable; even though the sound of the vowel in pronunciation be short, as the *ä* in *träc* in *räv-än'd* is in walking called a long syllable, though the vowel is short. By long then is meant an accented syllable, and by short an unaccented syllable.

2. Of three iambs, or six syllables; as, 10 .2

Alb^o - in sw - f^ul st^{at}e,
Th^o g^od - l^{ike} h^{is} - r^ost^{er}.

O^ur h^{ea}rts - n^o l^{an}g - t^{ir}m - g^{ra}it. An additional syllable

3. Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet; as,

And m^{ay} - at l^{ast} - m^y w^{ea}-r^y a^{ge},
Find o^ut - th^e p^{ea}ce - f^ul h^{er} - m^{it}ige

4. Of ten syllables, or five feet; called hexameter, heroic, or tragic verses; as,

Th^o st^{ar} - sh^{all} f^{ade} - a^{way}, - th^{at} st^{ar} - h^{im}self
Gr^ow o^un - w^{ith} a^{ge}, - and n^o - t^{ir}e s^{ink} - in y^{ea}r

Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse; as,

F^{or} th^{is} - th^e l^{and} - in f^{ra} - gr^{ant} s^{low} - r^{is} - in d^{re}st;
F^{or} th^{is} - th^e o - c^{ea}n s^{mile}, - and s^{un}sh^{ine} - h^{er} w^{at}-r^y b^{ea}ch

5. Of verses containing alternately four and three feet; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns; as,

L^{et} sⁱⁿners - b^elow, - w^{ith} s^{weet} - s^{ound}.
Uⁿite - w^{ith} th^{ose} - a^bove,
In s^{an} - ctu^{ar}y - t^o p^{ra}ise - th^{ei}r k^{ing},
And s^{ing} - h^{is} g^{lor} - i^{ous} k^{ing}

17 These of the kind were commonly written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

TROCHAIC MEASURE.

This measure is quick and lively, and comprises verses,

1. Some of two trochees and a long syllable, and some of two trochees; as,

T^{em}pest - s^{oon} | O^ur sⁱⁿners,
Sh^{all} s^{ee} - p^{ea}ce | h^{is} s^{er}vants.

3. Of two feet or two trochees with an additional long syllable; as,

In the days of -- old,
Stories plainly -- told.

4. Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable; as,

When our hearts are mourning,
Lovely lasting peace of -- mind.
Sweet the light of human -- kind.

5. Of four trochees, or eight syllables; as,

Now the dreadful thunders roaring!

6. Of six trochees, or twelve syllables; as,

On a mountain, watch'd by death's hoary widow,
Lay a shepherd-swain, and view'd the roaring billow.

These trochaic measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

ANAPAESTIC MEASURE.

1. Of two anapaests, or two and an unaccented syllable; as,

Bất hỡi cớ -- age 'gân fail,
For nỏ arts -- could avail.
Or, Then his cớ -- age 'gân fail -- him,
For no arts -- could avail -- him.

2. Of three anapaests, or nine syllables; as,

Q yẻ woods spread your branch -- to space,
To your deep -- fast rocks -- in I fly;
I would hide -- with the beams -- of the chime,
I would van -- ish from ev'ry eye.

Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot; as,

To deep -- herds só cheer -- full and gay,
To deep -- herds só cheer -- full and gay.

3. Of four anapaests, or twelve syllables; as,

'Tis the voice - of the dog - gard; I hear - him complain.
You have wak'd - me too soon, - I must at - tend - her again.

Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end; as,

In the warm - cheek of youth, smiles and rose - d - are blind - ing

The preceding are the different kinds of the *Principal* feet, in their more simple forms; but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the *Secondary* feet, the following lines may serve as an example:—

Time shal - low - the while - many - of thine, &c.

Where is - the morn - ing - In dusk - or with -

Shall all - night long - her eye - from day - chat sing.

In - mar - ble - her face - th' Al - migh - ty's throne.

That on - weak wings - from far - pursues - your flight

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A *Figure of Speech* is a mode of speaking in which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning. *The principal Figures of Speech are*

Personification.

Simile,

Metaphor.

Allegory.

Hy - per - bo - le,

Irony,

Metonymy.

Sy - nec - do - che,

Antithesis,

Climax,

Exclamation,

Interrogation,

Paralepsis,

Apotrophe.

** Jambus, trochee, and anapaest may be denominated principal feet, because pieces of poetry may be wholly, or chiefly formed of each of them. The others may be termed secondary feet because each of them is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verse.*

Prosopopæia, or *personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects; as, *The sea saw it and fled.*

A *simile* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another; as, *He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.*

A *metaphor* is a simile without the sign (like or as, &c.) of comparison; as, *He shall be a tree planted by, &c.*

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable; thus, the people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine: *Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, &c.* Psalm lxxx. 8 to 17

An *hyperbole* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are: as, when David says of Saul and Jonathan, *They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.*

Irony is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say; as, When Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal, *Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.*

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; as, when we say, *He reads Milton;* we mean *Milton's works.* *Grey hairs* should be respected, i. e. *old age.*

Synecdoche is the putting of a part for the whole, or the whole for a part, a definite number for an indefinite, &c. as the *waves* for the *sea*, the *hand* for the *person*, and *ten thousand* for any great number. This figure is nearly allied to *metonymy*.

Antithesis, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted to make

them show one another to advantage ; thus, Solomon contrasts the timidity of the wicked with the courage of the righteous, when he says, *The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.*

Climax is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light ; as, *Who shall separate us from the love of Christ ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword ? Nay, &c.*—See also Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Exclamation is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind ; as, *Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God !*

Interrogation is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions ; thus, *Hath the Lord said it ? and shall he not do it ? Hath he spoken it ? and shall he not make it good ?*

Paralepsis, or *omission*, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing ; as, Horatius was once a very promising young gentleman, but in process of time he became so addicted to gaming, not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery, that he soon exhausted his estate and ruined his constitution.

Apostrophe is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing ; as, *Death is swallowed up in victory : O death, where is thy sting ?*

— *Climax, Amplification, Enumeration, or Gradation.*

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

What is English Grammar?
 Into how many parts is it divided?
 What does Orthography teach?
 What is a letter, &c.?
 Of what does Etymology treat?
 How many parts of speech are there?

ARTICLE.

What is an article?
 How many articles are there?
 Where is a used?
 Where is an used?

NOUN—NUMBER.

What is a noun?
 How are nouns formed?
 What is number?
 How many numbers have nouns?
 How is the plural generally formed?
 How do nouns ending in *y*, *ch*, *ch*, *z*, or *s*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *y* form the plural?
 How do nouns in *f* or *fe* form the plural?
 What is the plural of man, &c.?

GENDER.

What is meant by gender?
 How many genders are there?
 What does the masculine denote?
 What does the feminine denote?
 What does the neuter denote?
 What is the feminine of bachelor, &c.

CASE.

What is case?
 How many cases have nouns?
 Which two are *oblique*?
 How is the possessive *case* formed?
 How is the possessive *plural* formed?
 Decline the word *law*.

ADJECTIVE.

What is an adjective?
 How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?
 How is the comparative formed?
 How is the superlative formed?
 How are dissyllables in *y* compared?
 Compare the adjective *good*.

PRONOUN.

What is a pronoun?
 Which is the pronoun in the sentence, *He is a good boy*?
 How many kinds of pronouns are there?
 Decline the personal pronoun *I*?
 Decline *thou*—backwards, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

What is a relative pronoun?
 Which is the *rel.* in the example?
 Which is the antecedent?
 Repeat the relative pronouns.
 Decline *who*.
 How is *who* applied?
 To what is *which* applied?
 How is *that* used?
 What sort of a relative is *what*?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

How many sorts of adjective pronouns are there?
 Repeat the possessive pronoun.
 Repeat the distributive pronouns.
 Repeat the demonstrative.
 Repeat the indefinite.

On the Observations.

Before which of the vowels is a *What* is called? (used)
What is *the* called?
 In what sense is a noun taken without an article to limit it?
 Is a used before nouns in both numbers?
 How is *the* used? (bare)

NOUNS.

How do nouns ending in *ch* sound, & form the plural?
 How do nouns in *ie*, &c. form the plural?
 How do nouns ending in *f* form the plural?
 Repeat those nouns that do not change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the pl.
 What do you mean by *proper nouns*?
 What are *common nouns*?
 What are *collective nouns*?
 What do you call *abstract nouns*?

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT AND OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. Continued.

What do you call verbal nouns?
What nouns are generally singular?
Repeat some of these nouns that are used only in the plural.
Repeat some of those nouns that are alike in both numbers.
What is the singular of *sheep*?
What gender is *parent*, &c.?

ADJECTIVES.

What does the *positive* express, &c.
How are adjectives of one syllable generally compared?
How are adjectives of more than one syllable compared?
How are dissyllables ending with *E* final, often compared?
Is *y* always changed into *i*, before *or* and *not*?
How are some adjectives compared?
Do all adjectives admit of comparison?
How are *much* and *many* applied?
When is the final consonant doubled before adding *or* and *not*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *who*, *which*, and *what* called interrogatives?
Of what number and person is the relative?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *his* and *her* possessive pronouns?
What may *former* and *latter* be called?
When is *that* a relative pronoun?
When is *that* a demonstrative?
When is *that* a conjunction?
How many cases have *himself*, &c.?

VERB.

What is a verb?
How many kinds of verbs are there?
What does a verb *active* express?
What does a verb *passive* express?
What does a verb *neuter* express?
Repeat the auxiliary verbs.
How is a verb declined?
How many moods have verbs?

ADVERB.

What is an adverb?
Name the *adverbs* in the example.
What part of speech is the generality of those words that end in *y*?
What part of speech are the compounds of *when*, *where*, &c.?
Are adverbs ever compared?
When are *more* and *most* adjectives and when are they adverbs?

PREPOSITION.

What is a preposition?
How many begin with *a*?
Repeat them.
How many begin with *in*?
Repeat them, &c.
What case does a preposition require after it?
When is *before* a preposition, and when is it an adverb?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a conjunction?
How many kinds of conjunctions are there?
Repeat the copulative.
Repeat the disjunctive.

INTERJECTION.

What is an interjection?

NOTE.—As these are only the leading questions on the different parts of speech, many more may be asked *ad hoc*. Their distances from the answers will oblige the pupil to attend to the connection between every question and its respective answer. The observations that have no corresponding variation, are to be read, but not committed to memory.

As the following words and phrases, from the French and Latin, frequently occur in English authors, an explanation of them has been inserted here, for the convenience of those who are unacquainted with those languages. Let none, however, imagine, that by doing this I intend to encourage the use of them in English conversation. On the contrary, I disapprove of it, and aver, that to express an idea in a foreign language, which can be expressed with equal perspicuity in our own, is not only pedantic, but highly improper. Such words and phrases, by being frequently used, may, notwithstanding the uncouthness of their sound and appearance, gradually incorporate with our language, and ultimately diminish its original excellence and impair its native beauty.

- Aide-de-camp, **id-de-kong*, an assistant to a general.
 A la bonne heure, a la bon eor', *luckily; in good time*.
 Affair de cœur, af-fär' de koor', a love affair; an amour.
 A la mode, a la möd', according to the fashion.
 A fin, a fing, to the end.
 A propos, ap-prö-pö', to the purpose; opportunely.
 Au fond, a fong', to the bottom, or main point.
 Auto da fé, a to-da-fé, (Portuguese,) burning of heretics.
 Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', a trifle.
 Beau monde, bö möngd', the gay world; people of fashion.
 Beaux esprits, böz es-pro', men of wit.
 Billet-doux, bil-le-dü', a love letter.
 Bon-mot, bong mö, a piece of wit; a jest; a quibble.
 Bon ton, bong tong, in high fashion.
 Bon gré, mal gré; bon grä, mal grä; with a good or ill grace; whether the party will or not.
 Bon jour, bong zhür, good day; good morning.
 Boudoir, bü-dwär', a small private apartment.
 Carte blanche, kart blänsh', a blank; unconditional terms.
 Chateau, sha-tö', a country seat.
 Chef d'œuvre, she doo-ver, a master-piece.
 Ci-devant, sä-de-vang', formerly.
 Comme il faut, com-il fö, as it should be.
 Con amore, con-a-mo-ré, (Italian,) with love; with the partiality of affection.
 Congé d'elire, kong-zhä de-lür, leave to elect or choose.
 Coup de grâce, kü-de gräs', stroke of mercy; the finishing.
 Coup d'œil, kö-däil, a peep; a glance of the eye. [stroke]

Short vowels are left unmarked—ü is equal to u in rule; ä to a in art; e, as used here, has no correspondent sound in English; it is equal to a as pronounced by the common people in many countries of Germany in the words use, foot, &c.—ä is equal to a in all.

* It is not exactly a long here. It is perhaps as near e in met, to a in make, but e will not be so readily mistaken. It is impossible to convey the pronunciation accurately without the tongue.

Coup de main, kâ-dâ-mang', a sudden or bold enterprise.

Debut, de-boo', first appearance in public.

Dernier resort, dern'-yâ-reu-sor', the last shift or resource.

Dépôt, dê-pô', a storehouse or magazine.

Double entendre, dôbl ang-tung' der, double meaning, one in an immodest sense.

Douceur, dû-soor', a present or bribe.

Dieu et mon droit, dyoo'-a-mong drwâ, God and my right.

Eclat, e-kiâ, splendour; with applause.

Elève, el-âv', pupil.

En bon point, ang-bong-pwang', in good condition; jolly.

En masse, ang mâs', in a body or mass.

En passant, ang pas-sang' by the way; in passing; by the by.

Ennui, ong-nû', wearisomeness; lassitude; tediousness.

Faux pas, fô-pâ, a slip; misconduct.

Fête, fât, a feast or entertainment.

Fracon, fra-câ', bustle; a slight quarrel; more ado about the thing than it is worth.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, hâ-nô-swâ-kâ-nâl ô pang', evil be to him that evil thinks.

Hauteur, hâ-toor', haughtiness.

Je ne sais quoi, zhe ne sâ kwâ, I know not what.

Jeu de mots, zhoô de mô', a play upon words.

Jeu d'esprit, zhoô de-aprê', a display of wit; witticism.

Mal-à-propos, mal ap-ro-pô', unfit; out of time or place.

Mauvais honte, mo-vâz-hônt', false modesty.

Mot du guet, mô-doo-gâ', a watchword.

Naïveté, na-iv-tâ', ingenuousness, simplicity, innocence.

Outré, ô-trâ', eccentric; blustering; wild; not gentle.

Petit maître, pe-tô-mâ'ter, a beau; a fop.

Protégé, pro-tâ-shâ', a person patronised and protected.

Rouge, rôuh, red; a kind of red paint for the face.

Sans, sang, without.

Sang froid, sang frwâ, cold blood; indifference.

Savant, sa-gang, a wise or learned man.

Soi-disant, swâ-dô-zang', self-styled; pretended.

Tapis, ta-pô, the carpet.

Trait, trâ, feature, touch, arrow, shaft.

Tête à tête, tât a tât, face to face, a private conversation.

Unique, oo-nêk', singular, the only one of his kind.

Un bel esprit, ong bel a-spi', a pretender to wit, a virtuoso.

Valêt de chambre, va-lâ de cham-bêr, a valet or footman.

Vive le roi, vûve le rôû, long live the king.

The pronunciation has not been added to the Latin, because every letter is sounded,—a final being like y in *arripit*.

1. A long or short over a vowel denotes both the accented syllable and the quantity of the vowel in English. 2. *Tu*, *et* or *et*, before a vowel sounds *eth*. 3. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first.

Ab initio, from the beginning.

Ab urbe condita, from the building of the city—A. U. C.

Ad captandam vulgus, to ensnare the vulgar. [out end.]

Ad infinitum, to infinity, with.

Ad libitum, at pleasure. [tion.]

Ad referendum, for consideration.

Ad valorem, according to value.

A fortiori, with stronger reason, much more.

Alias (*al-las*), otherwise.

Alibi (*al-i-bi*), elsewhere.

Alma mater, the university.

Anglice (*ang-li-cy*) in English.

Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord—A. D.

Anno Mundi, in the year of the world—A. M.

A posteriori, from the effect, from the latter, from behind.

A priori, from the former, from before, from the nature or cause.

Arcanum, a secret.

Arcana imperii, state secrets.

Argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the professed principles or practices of the adversary.

Argumentum ad judicium, an appeal to the common sense of mankind.

Argumentum ad fidem, an appeal to our faith.

Argumentum ad populum, an appeal to the people.

Argumentum ad passionem, an appeal to the passions. [sides.]

Audi alteram partem, hear both sides.

Bona fide, in reality, in good faith.

Contra, against.

Consilium scribendi, an idea for writing.

Ceteris paribus, other circumstances being equal.

Caput mortuum, the worthless remains, dead head.

Compos mentis, in one's senses.

Cum privilegio, with privilege.

Dato, things granted.

De facto, in fact, in reality.

De jure, in right, in law.

Dei Gratia, by the grace or favour of God.

Deo volente, God willing.

Dominus dirige nos, O Lord direct us. [wondering.]

Desunt cetera, the rest are desideratum, something desirable, or much wanted.

Dramatis personæ, characters, represented.

Durante vita, during life.

Durante placito, during pleasure, therefore. [sure.]

Errata, errors—*Erratum*, an error, extracis. [error.]

Est perpetua, let it be perpetual.

Et cetera, (&c.) and the rest.

Exempli gratia, (e. g.) as for example. [of office.]

Ex officio, officially, by virtue.

Ex parte, on one side. [tation.]

Ex tempore, without preparation.

Fac simile, exact copy or resemblance.

Fiat, let it be done or made.

Flagrans bello, during hostilities.

Gratia, for nothing. [tick.]

Hors fugit, the hour or time flies.

Humanum est errare, to err is human.

Idem, (ib.) in the same place.

Id est, (i. e.) that is.

Ignoramus, a man who knows nothing.

In loco, in this place.

Imprimis, in the first place.

In terrorem, as a warning.

In propria persona, in his own person.

In statu quo, in the former state.

Ipsæ dixit, on his sole authority.

Ipsæ facto, by the act itself.

Ipsa jure, by the law itself.
Item, also or article.

Jure divino, by divine right.

Jure humano, by human law.

Ius gentium, the law of nations.

Locum tenens, a deputy substitute.

Labor omnia vincit, labour overcomes everything.

Licentia vatum, a poetical licence. *(longue.)*

Lapsus linguae, a slip of the tongue.
Magna Charta, the great charter, the basis of our laws and liberties.

Memento mori, remember death.
Memorabilia, matters deserving of record.

Meum et tuum, mine and thine.
Multum in parvo, much in little, a great deal in a few words.

Nemo me impune lacesset, no one shall provoke me with impunity.

Ne plus ultra, no farther, nothing beyond. *[willing.]*

Nolens volens, willing or unwilling.
Non compos mentis, not of a sound mind.

Nisi Dominus frustrata, unless the Lord be with us, all efforts are in vain.

Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Nem. con. (for nemine contradicente,) none opposing.

Nem. dis. (for nemine dissentiente,) none disagreeing.

Ore tenus, from the mouth.

O tempora, O mores, O the times, O the manners.

Omnes, all.

Onus, burden.

Pasim, everywhere.

Per se, by itself alone.

Prima facie, at first sight, or at first sight.

Potens communitas, the power of the county.

Primum mobile, main-spring.

Pro and con, for and against.

Pro bono publico, for the good of the public.

Pro loco et tempore, for the place and time.

Pro re nata, as occasion serves.

Pro rege, lege et grege: for the king, the constitution & the people.

Quo animo, with what mind.

Quo jure, by what right.

Quoad, as far as.

Quondam, formerly.

Res publica, the commonwealth.

Resurgam, I shall rise again.

Rex, a king—Regina, a queen.

Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate.

Seriatim, in regular order.

Sine die, without specifying any particular day.

Sine qua non, an indispensable prerequisite or condition.

Statu quo, state in which it was.

Sub poena, under a penalty.

Sui generis, the only one of his kind, singular.

Supra, above. *[kind, singular.]*

Summum bonum, the chief good.

Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one.

Toties quoties, as often as.

Una voce, with one voice, unanimously.

Ultimus, the last, (cont. ult.)

Utile dulces, the useful with the pleasant.

Uti possidetis, as ye possess or present possession.

Verbatim, word for word.

Versus, against.

Vade mecum, go with me; a book fit for being a constant companion.

Vale, farewell. *[partien.]*

Via, by the way of.

Vice, in the room of.

Vice versa, the reverse.

Vide, see (contracted into v.)

Vide ut supra, see as above.

Vis poetica, poetic genius.

Viva voce, orally; by word of mouth.

Vivant rex et regina, long live the king and the queen.

Vox populi, the voice of the people. *[vix]*

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This preceding Grammar, owing to the uncommon precision and brevity of the Definitions, Rules, and Notes, is not only better adapted to the capacity of children than the generality of those styled Introductory Grammar, but it is so extensively provided with exercises of every sort, that it will entirely supersede the use of Mr. Murray's *First Grammar*, and *Exercises*; for it is a more concise, like his *Abridgement*, which contains only about seven pages of exercises on bad Grammar. This contains more than sixty. This contains a complete course of Grammar, and supersedes the use of any other book of the kind.

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Mr. Murray's Rule.

Rule II.—Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number; as, "Socrates and Plato were wise; they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece." "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily admonish us of a superior and superintending power."—p. 121.

Corresponding Rule in this.

Rule IV.—Two or more singular nouns, coupled with and, require a verb and pronoun in the plural number; as, James and John are good boys, for they are heavy.—p. 21.

* This rule is not only vague, but incorrect; for a means any one; now any copulative conjunction will not combine the agency of two or more into one; none but and will do that.—Mr. M.'s said rule is equally vague.

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